

Grand Celebration of a Triumph of Modern Engineering—International Naval Flotilla One of the Features—Importance of the Waterway.

**Boon to Commerce.**  
The most important event in the history of the German Empire since the crowning of William I. in the palace of Versailles was the opening of the North Sea and Baltic canal. This recently completed waterway was formally opened to commerce Thursday, with international ceremonies attended with splendid fetes, at which the governments of the civilized world were represented.

Four of our crack cruisers, the New York, Columbia, San Francisco and Marblehead, and vessels of other nations took part in the splendid naval review.

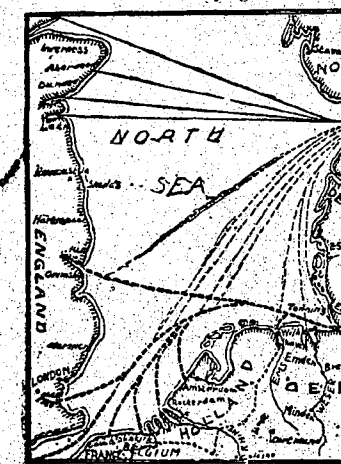
Kiel during the festivities presented a strikingly effective appearance. The flags of all nations were hoisted along the Al-



EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY.

ster, and the sentries at the doors of the principal hotels denoted the presence there of the imperial guests. Naturally the chief center of attraction was the seaport, where the display of warships attracted many thousands of spectators. Those of the United States, Great Britain, Italy and Austria were especially admired. The war vessels of fourteen nations hoisted their flags to the strains of the anthems of their respective countries. The Emperor of Germany opened the ceremony by passing in through the canal in the imperial yacht, thus breaking the frail thread stretched across the entrance.

The most brilliant feature of the series of festivities was the laying of the last



MAP OF THE NORTH SEA CANAL.

stone in the building of the canal and in the international banquet which followed, this marking virtually the close of the official program of festivities. This ceremony took place Friday in the open air at Hottensen. The spot where the Emperor performed this ceremony was embellished by handsome designs in landscape gardening, and the lighthouse, in close proximity, showed already the three bronze reliefs of Emperors William I., Frederick III. and William II. His Majesty Emperor William I. laid the cornerstone of the canal on June 3, 1887, and accompanied his blows with the hammer by the words, "In honor of united Germany, to her permanent welfare, in token of her might and power." The lighthouse and the block of masonry into which the Emperor placed the finishing stone were surrounded by enormous scaffolding rising amphitheatrically in a semi-circle and affording seating-room for about 15,000. From these seats the whole space where the banquet took place and the bay where the international naval demonstration came off could be overlooked with ease. The grand banquet, at which 1,000 guests participated, including the diplomatic representatives of the various nations, was given in a structure of original design, the latter being based on an idea of the Emperor himself. The structure was a fac simile of a huge vessel of ancient construction as in vogue in the seventeenth century.

Canal Cost \$38,500,000.

After the labor of eight years and an expenditure of about \$38,500,000, with labor obtained at 75 cents a day, the great canal which joins the Baltic sea to the German ocean is open for use. It intersects the peninsula of Schleswig-Holstein from Brunsbuttel, near the mouth of the Elbe river, to Hottensen, on the Kiel bay, opposite the city of Kiel, a distance of about fifty-nine miles. For centuries vague projects connecting the North Sea and Baltic ocean had been discussed, no less than sixteen different schemes having been advanced since the sixteenth century. It was not, however, until 1857 that the foundation stone of the canal was laid by Emperor William I. and since then the work has been rapidly pushed, being finished within the stipulated time. The canal is 217 feet wide at the surface, 86 feet at the bottom and 30 feet deep, thereby accommodating the largest ves-

## WELCOME TO WOMEN.

## LADY HENRY SOMERSET OPENS W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Hundreds of Visitors from America in Attendance and Their Presence Used to Illustrate the Remarkable Advance of Woman.

**World's Temperance Congress.**  
A world's council of women! A convention whose delegates came from every English-speaking community upon the face of the globe and from every land where civilization and Christianity have raised the people from the low levels of savagery. A congress of women who have attained distinction as orators, authors, journalists, church workers, missionaries, temperance advocates, suffrage leaders, moralists, reformers and philanthropists. This is what has just been held.

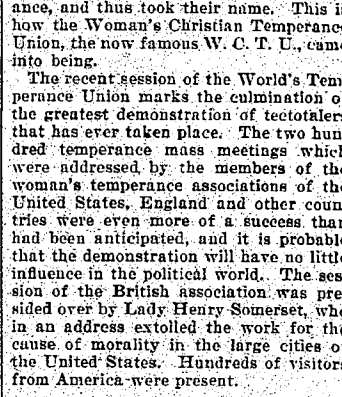


LADY SOMERSET AND MISS WILLARD.

In the modern Babylon, the capital of the great British Empire. It is an event which marks an epoch in the history of humanity; an event which shows that human society is beginning to flow in new and nobler channels.

It was in 1873 that a number of far-seeing women rose up in revolt in Ohio against the village saloon system. Times were hard, crops were poor, and the few dollars which the husband spent across the bar represented a pair of shoes for the wife and a new dress for the ragged daughter. It was no mere moral spasm; it was a sudden burst of prohibition principles; it was the dire necessity of daily bread. The women took counsel together, and then acted. Their action within ninety-six hours developed into and became known all over the United States as "The Crusade." There was no unanimity of first in either plan or performance. In some communities they merely prayed and sang; in others they resorted to moral suasion; in some they held indignation meetings, and in others fell back on brute force. As the war progressed it was soon noticed that prayer and praise, persuasion and politeness, kindness and gentleness had rather a rich harvest, where the ax and the club, the mob and the petard, the missile and the dynamite cartridge of speech had resulted in naught but harm. It was a victory for Christianity and true temperance. And the victors organized upon this basis, kindness and temperance, and thus took their name. This is how the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the now famous W. C. T. U., came into being.

The recent session of the World's Temperance Union marks the culmination of the greatest demonstration of teetotalism that has ever taken place. The two hundred temperance masses meetings, which were addressed by the members of the woman's temperance associations of the United States, England and other countries were even more of a success than had been anticipated, and it is probable that the demonstration will have no little influence in the political world. The session of the British association was presided over by Lady Henry Somerset, who in an address extolled the work for the cause of morality in the large cities of the United States. Hundreds of visitors from America were present.



HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

**Eighty-Four Years Old.**  
Harriet Beecher Stowe's Birthday Quietly Remembered.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe completed the eighty-fourth year of her age Friday. While there was no formal celebration of the event it was observed by her relatives and many of her friends throughout the world. She received numerous congratulatory telegrams and cable messages. The famous old lady keeps her physical vigor in a remarkable degree, and is now in better health than she has enjoyed for many months. The copyright on "Uncle Tom's Cabin" expired two years ago, so that Mrs. Stowe now has no claim on the receipts of her famous work. Through the courtesy of her publishers, however, she still receives a bonus from the sales, although, of course, not an equivalent of the royalties that were hers lawfully before the expiration of the copyright.

**Swept by Cyclones.**  
Three Distinct Storms Do Much Damage in the West.

Monday evening a cyclone struck Hartford, Conn., coming from the southwest, and sweeping everything from its path, which was clean out and about 100 feet in width. Several persons were injured so badly that they are not expected to live. No one, as far as known, was killed outright. The storm after passing through the town to the east seemed to jump the Neosho river and then rise and disappear in the air.

A very heavy rainstorm prevailed throughout Nebraska the same day. In the southern portion it was accompanied by high winds, and in Richardson County a cyclone did great damage to property and crops. No loss of life has been reported yet. There were miraculous escapes and considerable loss of live stock. The storm was first seen when three funnel shaped clouds came together and merged into one.

Monday morning a heavy windstorm passed over Crawford County, Ia., and at places assumed the proportions of a cyclone. The storm was worse in Paradise township, near Keosauqua. The house of John Rose was demolished and Mrs. Rose died from injuries received. Their baby was carried some distance from the house, but was found wrapped in a quilt unharmed. The large barn of Joseph Duncan was wrecked. August Eggers also lost his barn and all outbuildings. The McWilliams school house, three miles east of Denison, was completely wrecked.

Patrick H. Nicholson, a contractor, living on Sixth street (west) at Duluth, was aroused by some one in his house. On making an investigation he was attacked by two men armed with knives, who cut him severely and left him for dead, after taking several hundred dollars found in the house.

Cholera still continues in Russia. The official reports from the government of Volga show there were 100 cases and 88 deaths from April 14 to April 27. Six cases were reported in St. Petersburg.

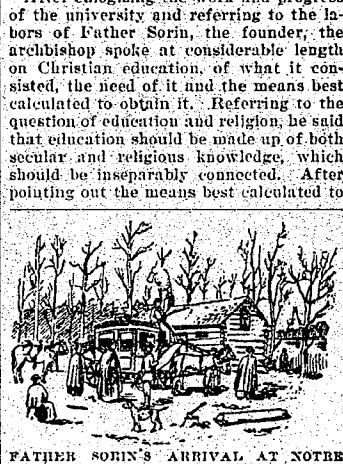
## NOTRE DAME'S BIG DAY.

Many Distinguished People Participate in the Golden Jubilee.  
The golden jubilee exercises of the University of Notre Dame were held recently. The college buildings and grounds were beautifully and tastefully decorated. The list of church dignitaries present included Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, Ireland and St. Paul, Hennessey of Duquesne and Feehan of Chicago; Bishops Rademacher of Fort Wayne, Burke of St. Joseph, Mo., Keane of the Catholic University at Washington, Brondel of Helena, Mont., Mees of Covington, Ky., and Scallan of Salt Lake. Bishop Spaulding of Peoria delivered the commencement address. At least 3,000 visitors were present. Gov. Claude Matthews and staff were given a grand reception. Salutes were fired by the military and the bands and military companies escorted them to the university main building, where they were welcomed by President Morrissey.



MAIN BUILDING—NOTRE DAME.

After eulogizing the work and progress of the university and referring to the labors of Father Sorin, the founder, the archbishop spoke at considerable length on Christian education, of what it consisted, the need of it and the means best calculated to obtain it. Referring to the question of education and religion, he said that education should be made up of both secular and religious knowledge, which should be inseparably connected. After pointing out the means best calculated to



FATHER SORIN'S ARRIVAL AT NOTRE DAME, NOV. 20, 1842.

**Eighty-Four Years Old.**  
Harriet Beecher Stowe's Birthday Quietly Remembered.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe completed the eighty-fourth year of her age Friday. While there was no formal celebration of the event it was observed by her relatives and many of her friends throughout the world. She received numerous congratulatory telegrams and cable messages. The famous old lady keeps her physical vigor in a remarkable degree, and is now in better health than she has enjoyed for many months. The copyright on "Uncle Tom's Cabin" expired two years ago, so that Mrs. Stowe now has no claim on the receipts of her famous work. Through the courtesy of her publishers, however, she still receives a bonus from the sales, although, of course, not an equivalent of the royalties that were hers lawfully before the expiration of the copyright.



HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

**Swept by Cyclones.**  
Three Distinct Storms Do Much Damage in the West.

Monday evening a cyclone struck Hartford, Conn., coming from the southwest, and sweeping everything from its path, which was clean out and about 100 feet in width. Several persons were injured so badly that they are not expected to live. No one, as far as known, was killed outright. The storm after passing through the town to the east seemed to jump the Neosho river and then rise and disappear in the air.

A very heavy rainstorm prevailed throughout Nebraska the same day. In the southern portion it was accompanied by high winds, and in Richardson County a cyclone did great damage to property and crops. No loss of life has been reported yet. There were miraculous escapes and considerable loss of live stock. The storm was first seen when three funnel shaped clouds came together and merged into one.

Monday morning a heavy windstorm passed over Crawford County, Ia., and at places assumed the proportions of a cyclone. The storm was worse in Paradise township, near Keosauqua. The house of John Rose was demolished and Mrs. Rose died from injuries received. Their baby was carried some distance from the house, but was found wrapped in a quilt unharmed. The large barn of Joseph Duncan was wrecked. August Eggers also lost his barn and all outbuildings. The McWilliams school house, three miles east of Denison, was completely wrecked.

Patrick H. Nicholson, a contractor, living on Sixth street (west) at Duluth, was aroused by some one in his house. On making an investigation he was attacked by two men armed with knives, who cut him severely and left him for dead, after taking several hundred dollars found in the house.

Cholera still continues in Russia. The official reports from the government of Volga show there were 100 cases and 88 deaths from April 14 to April 27. Six cases were reported in St. Petersburg.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

## SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

**Lesson for June 30.**  
Golden Text—"Looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith."—Heb. 12: 2.  
This lesson is review. We have completed another survey of the life of Christ. And now before we enter again upon the field of the Old Testament we take a rapid glance backward as from some high tableland. The quarter's lessons began April 7 with Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem, and consequently the three months have been given to the events of Passion week. At the center stand the cross. Twelve Sundays spent in studying its sacred meaning cannot have been time spent in vain. Why not take Review Sunday as the time for asking personally, "What do you think of him who hung upon the tree?"

**Quarterly Review.**  
Lesson 1. The Triumphal Entry. Mark 11: 1-9. Memory Verses. 9, 10.  
Golden Text. "Hosanna; blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." Mark 11: 9.

Lesson 2. The Wicked Husbandman. Mark 12: 1-12. Memory Verses. 7, 9.  
Golden Text. "They will reverence my son." Mark 12: 6.

Lesson 3. Watchfulness. Matt. 24: 42-51. Memory Verses. 44-46.  
Golden Text. "Take ye heed, watch and pray." Mark 13: 33.

Lesson 4. The Lord's Supper. Mark 14: 12-26. Memory Verses. 22-24.  
Golden Text. "This do in remembrance of me." Luke 22: 19.

Lesson 5. The Agony in Gethsemane. Mark 14: 32-42. Memory Verses. 34-36.  
Golden Text. "The cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?" John 18: 11.

Lesson 6. Jesus before the High Priest. Mark 14: 53-64. Memory Verses. 60-62.  
Golden Text. "He is despised and rejected of men." Isa. 53: 3.

Lesson 7. Jesus before Pilate. Mark 15: 1-15. Memory Verses. 14, 15.  
Golden Text. "But Jesus yet answered nothing, so that Pilate marvelled." Mark 15: 5.

Lesson 8. Jesus on the Cross. Mark 15: 22-27. Memory Verses. 25-27.  
Golden Text. "While we were yet sinners, Christ died for us." Rom. 5: 8.

Lesson 9. The Resurrection of Jesus. Mark 16: 1-8. Memory Verses. 6, 7.  
Golden Text. "The Lord is risen indeed." Luke 24: 34.

Lesson 10. The Walk to Emmaus. Luke 24: 13-32. Memory Verses. 25-27.  
Golden Text. "He opened to us the Scriptures." Luke 24: 32.

Lesson 11. Peter and the Risen Lord. John 21: 4-17. Memory Verses. 15-17.  
Golden Text. "Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee." John 21: 17.

Lesson 12. The Saviour's Parting Words. Luke 24: 44-53. Memory Verses. 45-47.  
Golden Text. "Go ye therefore and teach all nations." Matt. 28: 19.

**Next Lesson—"The Ten Commandments."—Ex. 20: 1-17.**

**Devotional Study of the Bible.**  
The so-called devotional study of the Bible is too frequently a lazy excuse for not studying at all. We do not like to leave our Bibles too long unopened, and so we feel like any mental effort, and so we say, "We will read devotionally." Perhaps that kind of reading is better than none, but we cannot say more of it than that. We do not honor God or his revelation by using less effort to comprehend the Bible than a newspaper. True devotional study is not a kind of study by itself, but the crown and glory of all study. It is the beginning, but the end. Exact, scientific, critical study is the necessary basis of all true devotional study. When we have learned precisely what Amos meant to the people of Israel about 800 B. C., then, and not till then, can we know fully what he means to us and our classes.—Dr. W. Batten.

**Careful Speech.**  
Careful speech would seem to be a necessity of the daily life of Christians, if they believe the Scriptural assertion, "By thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned." Our lips are our own. We have the right to use language, but it should be tempered with discretion. Once a scornful or angry or censorious speech passes the gate of the lips, we cannot control it, and its effects are beyond our estimation. Let us be careful what we say, and on our lips let us have the law of kindness.

**Cordiality in the Church.**  
A church that turns its warm side and not its cold side out to the world is sure to have attractive winning power. A church that has a reputation for sociability and friendliness, with the true spirit of the Master in it, will not have vacant pews or uninteresting, profitless services. Let us have more of real cordiality in the church.

**Misrepresented.**  
A Western Episcopal missionary bishop who recently tried in vain to induce some young Eastern clergymen to go West, wrote as follows to a friend in this city: "We sometimes say that young men in the East have no stamina, but from personal experience I can testify that they have great staying power—staying at home."

**Simple but Worthless.**  
The taking of the census in Japan is simple, but the figures are utterly unreliable. The houses are counted and an average of five persons is allowed for each house.

**The Largest.**  
Perhaps the largest camellia in existence is at the Pillitz castle, near Dresden, Germany. The tree is twenty-four feet high and annually produces about 50,000 blossoms.

## CLUBS AT CLEVELAND.

## REPUBLICAN LEAGUERS IN ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Currency Question Referred to the National Convention—Committee on Resolutions Compromises on an Address General in Character.

**Let Silver Alone.**  
Cleveland correspondents: The eighth national convention of Republican clubs convened Wednesday in Central Music Hall, Cleveland, with 2,000 delegates in the auditorium and the galleries filled with visitors.

After prayer by Rev. S. L. Darsie, Secretary Humphrey read the call, and addresses of welcome were made by Messrs. McKisson and President D. D. Woodmansee, of the Ohio League of Republican Clubs. President Tracy, of Chicago, then delivered the annual address, which was a review of events political since the last convention, an arraignment of the Democratic administration and policy and a cautious reference to silver, an enlarged use of which, the speaker said, everybody advocated, but how to bring this about was the question—one of economics, not politics. He impressed upon the convention, however, that it was not his business to select candidates or promulgate platforms, but to elect the former and promote the latter.

President Tracy was applauded all through his speech and at its close. Then the preliminary business of the convention was rapidly done. The secretary announced that there were representatives at the convention forty-six States and territories, the largest number ever represented at any convention of the league. Among the delegates were a number of ladies, four from Colorado, one from New York.

After the appointment of the usual committees the convention adjourned for the day in order to give the committees, especially that on resolutions, time to do their work.

**Thursday's Session.**  
There was a lack of interest in the convention when it opened at 11 a. m. Thursday, on account of the overshadowing importance of the meeting of the national committee on resolutions at the Hollenden Hotel. The committee on rules reported that the rules formulated by Thomas B. Reed were good enough for it.

Resolutions being next in order, Mr. Blackwell, of Massachusetts, called for an endorsement of woman suffrage, which called forth loud cries of "No, No." He then offered another resolution arraigning the Democratic party for not taking action in regard to the Armenian atrocities. Then resolutions began to pour in like rain, as fast as the clerk could read them. They provided for sympathy with Cuba, for pensions for the freedman, for free silver, and for almost everything else which conventions discuss.

After indulging in bitter speeches for four hours in the consideration of the "address to the people," a new departure was taken by Senator Patton, of Michigan, offering the following as a substitute for the report of the sub-committee:

"Whereas section 13 of the constitution of the Republican League of the United States says: 'This league shall not in any manner endeavor to influence the action of any national, State, county or municipal convention, the delegates of the Republican League of the United States at any national assembly, do hereby renew their allegiance to the principles of the Republican party, and pledge their best efforts for the success of the candidates of that party. Believing that this convention has no instructions from the Republican party, and that the continued glory and advancement of the country.

Chairman Nagle of the committee on time and place reported that the members had agreed to unanimously recommend Milwaukee as the next place of meeting, the time to be fixed by the executive committee some time after that of the national convention. John T. Kelly thanked the convention for the honor and assured them the delegates would be made welcome next year.

Telegrams of regret were read from W. B. Allison, Chauncey Depew, John Grant, James S. Clarkson, H. C. Lodge, J. S. Fassett, E. O. Wolcott, T. B. Reed. A message was also read from Gov. McKinley.

**McAlpin Elected President.**  
George E. Green, of New York, nominated Adjutant General E. A. McAlpin for the presidency. The mention of McAlpin's name was the signal for a tremendous ovation. Cheer followed cheer. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Carr of Illinois, C. L. Nott of Indiana and half a dozen others. The rules were suspended and the election made unanimous. President McAlpin at this juncture addressed the convention. The delegates were given a banquet by the local league members at night.

**Sparks from the Wire.**  
The British ship Falls of Dee, bound to San Francisco from New Orleans on the 19th, is out 138 days, and considerable apprehension exists among local underwriters for her safety.

The Robert Wayne Dramatic Company got into trouble at Crawfordville, Ind. Wayne threw his piano player out of the hotel window, while Ben Blanchard and Randolph Schaffer fought a duel in the street with clubs. Schaffer was nearly killed, but both he and Blanchard were lodged in jail.

## CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

## COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff.....Wm. S. Chalkley  
Clerk.....James V. Hartwick  
Register.....John Hanna  
Treasurer.....Wm. Wood  
Prosecuting Attorney.....O. Palmer  
Judge of Probate.....Wm. Johnson  
C. C. Com.....O. Palmer  
Surveyor.....Wm. Blumstein

## SUPERVISORS.

Grove Township.....Thos. Wakely  
South Branch.....Hubbard Head  
Haver Creek.....Washington Steward  
Maple Forest.....Geo. W. Jones  
Grayling.....Geo. W. Jones  
Frederick.....J. J. Higgins  
Hall.....J. J. Higgins  
Blaine.....J. J. Niederer  
Center Plain.....J. B. Carter

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

**M. E. CHURCH.**—Rev. R. C. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Rev. John Irwin, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

**DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH.**—Rev. A. Hennrich, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

**METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.**—Rev. J. J. Willis, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 6:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

**ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.**—Father H. Weber. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

**GRAYLING LODGE, No. 336, F. & A. M.** Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. A. TAYLOR, Secretary. M. A. BATES, W. M.

**MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R.** Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. C. WILCOX, Post Com. H. TRUMBLEY, Adjutant.

**WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162** Meets on the 24 and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President. REBECCA WRIGHT, Sec.

**GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120.** Meets every third Tuesday in each month. JOHN F. HUM, H. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

**GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.** Meets every Tuesday evening. M. SIMPSON, N. G. J. PATTERSON, Sec.

**GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 118.** Meets alternate Saturdays. W. MCULLOUGH, C. P. S. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

**CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102.** Meets every Saturday evening. A. MCALPIN, Com. Wm. WOODFIELD, R. E.

**GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83.** Meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. MARY L. STALEY, W. M. ADA M. GHOULF, Sec.

**PORTAGE LODGE, K. P. No. 141.** Meets first and third Wednesday of each month. MARIUS HANSON, C. C. J. HANWICK, K. of R. and S.

**COURT GRAYLING, I. O. E. F., No. 730.** Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. S. B. CLAGGETT, C. R. H. HARRINGTON, R. E.

**GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.** Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. SARAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com. EDITH WOODFIELD, Record Keeper.

**LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W.** Meets in regular session every Monday evening. GEO. H. BONNELL, Counsel Com. HARRY EVANS, Clerk.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY.....C. O. TRENCH

## GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK, GRAYLING, MICH.

A general banking business transacted. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and foreign countries. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections a specialty.

STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

## F. E. WOLFE, M. D.

## PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Office hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. Office and residence over the DAVIS PHARMACY.

## GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission. Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

## GRAYLING, MICH.

Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

## O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

Collections, conveying, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, opposite the Court House.

## GRAYLING, MICH.

## GRAYLING HOUSE,

JOHN RASMUSSEN, Proprietor.

## GRAYLING, MICH.

The Grayling House is a recently situated, being near the depot and business center, is newly built, furnished in first-class style, and heated by steam. Comfortable and reasonable rates will be paid to the comfort of guests. Free sample-rooms for commercial travelers.

## T. NOLAN, Manager.

## F. A. BRIGHAM.

(Successor to Frank Potter)

## Tonsorial Artist,

Shaving and Hair-cutting done in the Latest Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near corner Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street. Prompt attention given all customers.

## McCULLOUGH'S Livery, Feed and Sale STABLE,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Finest class of stock and horse accommodations for farmers or transient travelers. Bales made on commission under strict supervision.

## CEDAR SPRINGS.

## You Can Get...

all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing—letter heads, bill heads, envelopes, cards, invitations, programs, posters, etc., at this office at...

## ...Low Prices.



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## DYNAMO WAS LOADED.

RECEIVED 3,000 VOLTS AND YET LIVES.

Excursionists Die of Their Burns—  
Triumph of Trolley Drivers—His Trust  
Cost His Life—Crops Damaged by  
Hail—Gotham's Fire-Bugs.

Learned on a Dynamo.  
Foreman Frank E. Grover, of the  
Rochester, N. Y., Gas and Electric Com-  
pany, learned on a dynamo at the  
power house and nearly lost his life.  
Grover was apparently dead, but three  
of his colleagues, who knew the pecu-  
liarities of electricity, set to work to  
resuscitate him under the directions of  
the doctor. They worked for forty-five  
minutes before there was any sign of re-  
turning life. At noon Friday Grover, al-  
though weak, said he knew nothing  
from the moment he stood beside the dy-  
namo until he awoke. He received 2,880  
volts. The method of resuscitation is  
about the same as in drowning. This case  
goes to prove that in judicial action by  
electricity the shock does not cause death,  
but only suspends animation.

## PLOT OF INCENDIARIES.

Great Conspiracy to Burn Buildings in  
New York Is Uncovered.

The investigation of the numerous  
fire houses and other fires in various parts  
of New York city has led to the disclosure  
of a huge plot to burn buildings for the  
insurance. On the confession of one of  
the chief instruments in the conspiracy,  
corroborated by documentary and other  
evidence, it would appear that for five  
years or more a commission of fire insur-  
ance adjusters, public fire adjusters, a  
policeman, attaches of the fire marshal's  
office, attaches of the district attorney's  
office, and hired incendiaries have made  
a business of setting fires, and have thrived  
on the proceeds. They did not content  
themselves with setting such fires as came  
in their way. One of more of their men  
drummed trade as commercial travelers  
would. They went to merchants in New  
York and Brooklyn, coolly set forth the  
advantages of a fire, and offered for signa-  
ture a contract stating the percentage of  
insurance money which they should re-  
ceive for their trouble.

## HAIL-STORM IN MINNESOTA.

Wheat Beaten into the Ground and  
Crops Wiped Out.

Another disastrous hail storm is re-  
ported from different sections of Minnesota  
as having occurred Friday night. A  
destructive hailstorm struck the southern  
part of Stevens County, doing much  
damage in the towns of Horton, Spruce  
and Danneberg. The crops on a strip of land  
one mile wide and six miles long were  
wiped out, 2,000 acres of grain being destroyed.  
A heavy hailstorm passed over the town-  
ships of Oscar and Elizabeth in Otter Tail  
County, covering a territory of two miles  
wide and ten long. The territory passed  
over is the garden spot of the county and  
the hail beat the wheat into the ground.

## SALISBURY TO TRY IT.

Queen Summons Him to Form a New  
Ministry.

Lord Rosebery tendered his resignation  
to the queen Saturday evening. He ad-  
vised the queen to send for Lord Salis-  
bury, the former Tory premier. By a  
technical rule almost impossible to ex-  
plain to American readers, because of the  
totally different procedure in parliament  
as compared with our Congress, the new  
ministry will avoid declaring itself before  
parliament and may force dissolution and  
a general election within the next three  
weeks.

## Death on an Excursion.

The whaleback steamer Christopher Col-  
umbus made its first excursion of the  
season from Chicago to Milwaukee Sat-  
urday. On the return trip, while off  
Waukegan, a valve connecting one of  
the vessel's boilers with the steam pipes lead-  
ing to the engine burst, causing the death  
of two firemen and scalding more or less  
seriously ten others of the passengers and  
crew. It is said a race was on with the  
Virginia, a rival boat.

## Dies Ditch His Duty.

C. B. Birch, receiving teller for the  
West Chicago Street Railway Company  
at its Armitage avenue car barns, was  
shot four times by a masked robber at  
2:30 o'clock Sunday morning and died  
three hours later at St. Elizabeth Hos-  
pital. The murderer escaped, after secur-  
ing but a little cash. A former employe  
has been arrested on suspicion.

## Launch Boiler Blows Up.

The boiler of one of the steam launches  
of the United States Fish Commission ex-  
ploded at Kiel. The boiler head was  
blown out and carried overboard with  
the smokestack and other portions of the  
launch. Four persons were injured by the  
explosion and were taken to the naval  
hospital.

## Wichita Free Silver League.

At Wichita, Kan., fifteen hundred peo-  
ple met in the Auditorium and organized  
a non-partisan 16 to 1 free silver league.  
Judge T. B. Wall presided.

## Japanese Fleet Coming.

Private letters say that as soon as  
Japan's troubles in Formosa are set-  
tled Admiral Ito will be sent to San  
Francisco with the Matsushima and two  
or three other vessels of his fleet.

## Minnesota Man Is Murdered.

It is reported that William Kyma had  
been murdered in the southeast part of  
Aitkin County, Minn. The motive of  
the murderer was evidently robbery, as  
Kyma had \$1,500 sewed in his under-  
shirt when he left Aitkin ten days before.

## Adopt a Sliding Scale.

Last year's old tin plate wage scale,  
with some slight advances, was agreed  
upon at Pittsburgh by the tin plate man-  
ufacturers and workers. Wages are to  
advance with increase in tin plate prices.

## Fighting in Formosa.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says  
that fighting is in progress at Taiwan,  
Formosa, where 10,000 Black Flags under  
Gen. Lai Yung are assembled. The Jap-  
anese are now attacking the forts at that  
place and the British warship Sparth is  
moving the foreigners from the town.

## Family Row Ends in Murder.

Near Mount Gilad, Montgomery Coun-  
ty, N. C., two brothers, Andrew and Mann  
Rhodes, quarreled about some family mat-  
ters. Sarah Rhodes, their mother, seized  
and held Andrew while Mann, with a  
knife, cut him open, killing him. Sarah  
and Mann are both in jail.

## IN CIVIL-SERVICE RANKS.

Report of Commissioner Shows Num-  
ber of Employees to Be 300,000.

The annual report of the United States  
Civil Service Commission shows that the  
whole number of persons regularly em-  
ployed in the civil service of this country  
is about 200,000. Of these approximately  
one-fourth are in the classified civil  
service subject to competitive examina-  
tion under the civil service rules. Of  
those in the unclassified service 22,000  
are laborers, 5,000 are appointed by the  
President, subject to confirmation by the  
Senate, 1,500 are in the legislative  
branch of the Government, and 2,000 are  
in the judicial branch. The civil service  
act excludes the classification of persons  
classified but excepted from examina-  
tion to list of places subject to competi-  
tive examination. Since Jan. 3 all em-  
ployees of the Agricultural Department  
have been brought into the classified  
service, except the Secretary and a pri-  
vate secretary to each of the Chief of the  
Weather Bureau and his private secre-  
tary, the chief clerk of each department  
and his private secretary, and laborers  
and charwomen. A comparative state-  
ment shows that at the end of President  
Arthur's administration the approximate  
number of positions classified was 15,573;  
at the end of President Cleveland's first  
term there were 27,330; and at the end of  
President Harrison's administration there  
were 42,238 places classified. Ex-  
ecutive orders brought 20,873 of the latter  
number into the service, while the 13,035  
others, principally in postoffices, became  
classified by reason of growth from small  
offices.

## WILL DRAW THE LINE.

United States Cannot Allow British  
Claims in Venezuela.

The only matter of great consequence  
likely to engage the attention of the ad-  
ministration is the foreign relations of  
the settlement of the Venezuelan bound-  
ary question, says a Washington corre-  
spondent. The issues are all made up,  
and the adjustment will be arranged be-  
tween the governments of Great Britain  
and the United States directly. The Gov-  
ernment of Venezuela will have very little  
to say in the matter beyond the giving of  
testimony and the presentation of argu-  
ments. She will have to abide by the de-  
cision arrived at between the two great  
nations. The late Secretary Cleveland  
has nearly a year of study to this ques-  
tion and every point in the case is cov-  
ered in the papers now on file in the De-  
partment of State. Secretary Olney will  
be merely carrying out the policy agreed  
upon by President Cleveland and Secre-  
tary Cleveland. The Government is pre-  
pared to resist the claims of Great Britain  
to the possession of the territory beyond  
the famous Schomburgk line and will stand  
on that position.

## IS SHORT A FORTUNE.

H. J. Aldrich Makes a Hasty Depart-  
ure from Denver, Col.

Henry J. Aldrich has disappeared from  
Denver, Colo., and at the same time it has  
been discovered that 300 to 400 ranches  
have disclosed titles and \$400,000 is in-  
volved in the affair. Aldrich was presi-  
dent of the Colorado Securities Company,  
and as such he directed money sent by  
Eastern investors who desired to protect  
themselves from the maturing obliga-  
tions due to the drop in real estate. Money  
was sent in by investors which was never  
properly applied, and the result is that  
titles are involved and are under a  
cloud. The company's books show over  
1,000 loans which have not been properly  
settled, and the result will be great con-  
fusion in the titles, every one of which will  
have to be examined before any can be es-  
tablished as valid.

## BAD WRECK IN TEXAS.

Passenger Train Overturned in a  
Ditch Near Houston.

Late Thursday night the north-bound  
passenger train on the Missouri, Kansas  
and Texas Railroad left the track at Bu-  
rke, near Houston, Texas. Five coaches  
were overturned in the ditch. About mid-  
night a dispatch was received at Hous-  
ton asking for a relief train. The dis-  
patch simply covered the fact that the  
coaches were in the ditch. It is rumored  
that the wreck is a bad one and that sev-  
eral passengers are killed.

## Race for the Pennant.

Following is the standing of the clubs  
of the National Baseball League:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston	45	28	17	.622
Pittsburgh	49	30	19	.612
Cleveland	49	29	20	.592
St. Louis	49	25	24	.510
Chicago	51	28	23	.549
New York	45	26	19	.532
Philadelphia	47	25	22	.532
Brooklyn	47	25	22	.532
Cincinnati	46	24	22	.522
Washington	46	20	26	.435
St. Louis	49	16	33	.327
San Francisco	46	7	39	.152

## WESTERN LEAGUE.

Following is the standing of the clubs  
of the Western League:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Indianapolis	42	27	15	.643
St. Paul	42	22	20	.524
Detroit	42	22	20	.524
Minneapolis	42	22	20	.524
Grand Rapids	44	23	21	.523
Milwaukee	40	24	16	.600
Kansas City	45	23	22	.511
Toledo	42	10	32	.238

## Gotham's Big Ditch.

Harlem ship canal, which connects the  
Hudson river with Long Island Sound,  
was formally opened Monday afternoon  
with a monster aquatic and land parade,  
in which the United States army and  
navy, the State militia and naval reserve,  
the New York city police and fire depart-  
ments and numerous civic bodies were  
represented. The parade was watched by  
fifty thousand or more people stationed  
along the line of march and on the banks  
of the canal. The ceremony of pouring  
two barrels of water from the great lakes  
into the canal, symbolizing the union of  
the lakes with the sound, was accom-  
panied by the firing of cannon by the  
United States cruisers Atlanta and Cin-  
cinnati.

## Work of a Practical Joker.

What was intended to be a practical  
joke on the part of a young man whose  
identity is not known as yet to the po-  
lice may result seriously to three of the  
employees of the Paris laundry in Chicago.  
He wrapped himself in a sheet and fright-  
ened them so effectually that they relapsed  
into insensibility.

## Found in a Convent.

Miss Mary Belle Critchfield, the young  
St. Louis heiress who so mysteriously  
disappeared a few days ago, was found in  
the Convent of the Good Shepherd, whither  
she had gone voluntarily in pursuance  
of a threat to her father to send her to  
join that community. She refuses to  
return home.

## Tea Is Smuggled.

Congress General Karal, at St. Peters-  
burg, in a report to the State Department  
gives the details of a plan of the Russian  
Government to raise more money by in-

creasing the consumption tax on tea; also  
by strict laws to prevent the adulteration  
of that article. Each package of tea is to  
be labeled with a revenue band. The half  
and pound packages will cost 0.3125 co-  
pecks each (one copeck equals about 1/4  
of a cent). This tax is not levied, yet on  
account of the great amount of tea drink-  
ing in Russia it will produce considerable  
revenue. The consul general says that  
notwithstanding the yearly increase in the  
consumption of tea, the importations de-  
crease annually. It is admitted that from  
2,170,000 to 2,530,000 pounds is smug-  
gled in yearly. Strong measures are be-  
ing adopted by the Russian Government  
to prevent the adulteration which it is  
known is carried on. Another reason for  
the decrease in importation is that tea is quite  
extensively produced in Russia, and an  
analysis of it shows it to be a very good  
quality.

## WILL MEET IN DENVER.

National Educational Convention to  
Be Well Attended.

Superintendent J. C. MacNeill, of the  
Kansas City public schools, treasurer of  
the National Educational Association, is  
in Denver concluding arrangements for  
the annual convention to be held there  
July 5-12. He estimates the probable at-  
tendance at 20,000. Dr. Nicholas Murray  
Butler, of New York City, president of the  
association, puts the number at 30,000.  
The National Educational Association is  
the largest educational body in the world.  
It was established in Philadelphia in 1857.  
The most famous accomplishments of the  
association have been in the line of sys-  
tematizing the courses of study in the col-  
leges, high schools and intermediate  
schools throughout the United States and  
Canada. The reports of the committees of  
ten and fifteen are the most valuable edu-  
cational documents ever published in this  
country. The program for the convention  
is filled with features adapted to present  
educational needs.

## SCOTCH-IRISH CONGRESS.

Seventh Annual Gathering Opens at  
Washington and Lee University.

The seventh annual congress of the  
Scotch-Irish Society of America convened  
in the memorial chapel of Washington  
and Lee University at Lexington, Va.,  
Gov. Charles T. O'Ferrall welcomed the  
delegates, saying that the selection of that  
city for the convention was especially ap-  
propriate, as almost the entire population  
of the valley of Virginia is of Scotch-Irish  
descent. The society was organized at  
Columbia, Tenn., in 1889, and meets for  
the purpose of listening to addresses by  
distinguished scholars and orators on sub-  
jects connected with the characteristics  
and history of the race. While not large  
in numbers, the membership embraces  
many of the most prominent and influen-  
tial men in the country, among them  
being Gov. McKinley and Vice-President  
Stevenson.

## Treasurer Not Under Bonds.

The city officers of Sioux City, Iowa,  
are considerably alarmed by the dis-  
covery that City Treasurer Anderson has  
been serving for over a year without an  
official bond. At the beginning of his first  
term he gave a \$100,000 bond. He was  
re-elected and through some unaccount-  
able accident the Council approved his old  
bond on the supposition that it was a  
new one. Anderson professes to be  
much astonished as anyone and will un-  
doubtedly offer a new bond.

## Takes Gov. Morrill to Task.

In an open letter to Gov. Morrill, Rev.  
E. M. Rand, pastor of the First Metho-  
dist Church of Leavenworth, Kan., de-  
clares that Morrill's election was cele-  
brated in Leavenworth, with Morrill par-  
ticipating, by serving mixed liquors in  
soup places as one of the courses, and  
that Morrill and Chief Justice Horton in-  
dorsed this novel way of celebrating.

## Extra Session Called.

Gov. Altgeld has issued a call for an  
extra session of the Illinois Legislature.  
The call recites that the law made by  
the Thirty-ninth General Assembly is  
inadequate in view of the appropriation  
made, that the revenue system of the  
State needs revision, and that the jury  
system needs reforming and the prison  
labor problem needs the attention of the  
Legislature.

## Warden Chase Deceased.

By a decision of the Kansas Supreme  
Court, Warden Chase of the State peni-  
tentiary, formerly removed from office,  
serving J. Bruce Lynch, recently appoint-  
ed by Gov. Morrill, possession at once.

## Several Men Injured.

At New Orleans Monday morning, a  
box car exploded in the Union cotton press  
corner Terpsichore and South Peters  
streets. A number of men were injured.

## Big Blaze at Seattle.

Fire Thursday morning at 1:30 o'clock  
destroyed \$200,000 worth of property of  
the Consolidated Street Railway Com-  
pany of Seattle, Wash.

## Oscar Remains in Prison.

An application was made for the release  
of Oscar Wilde pending steps to be taken  
for a new trial. The application was re-  
fused.

## Uncle and Nephew Hang.

John Henderson and W. B. Welter,  
convicted of the murder of William Hen-  
dershot, were hanged at St. Thomas, Ont.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime,  
\$3.75 to \$6.25; hogs, shipping grades,  
\$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50  
to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c;  
No. 2, 48c to 49c; oats, No. 2, 28c  
to 29c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 63c; corn,  
choice cream, 18c to 19c; eggs, fresh,  
11c to 12c; potatoes, new, per barrel,  
\$2.00 to \$2.75; broom corn, \$60 to \$120  
per ton for poor to choice.  
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to  
\$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.75;  
sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$4.00;  
wheat, No. 2, 62c to 63c; corn, No. 1  
white, 50c to 52c; oats, No. 2 white, 35c  
to 36c.  
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.00; hogs,  
\$4.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to  
76c; corn, No. 2, 46c to 47c; oats, No. 2,  
28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 67c to 68c.  
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.75; hogs,  
\$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.75;  
wheat, No. 2, 60c to 61c; corn, No. 2  
mixed, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32c  
to 33c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 63c.  
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs,  
\$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25;  
wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2  
yellow, 50c to 52c; oats, No. 2 white,  
34c to 35c; rye, 61c to 63c.  
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c;  
corn, No. 2 mixed, 49c to 51c; oats,  
No. 2 white, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 62c  
to 63c.  
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs,  
\$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50;  
wheat, No. 1 hard, 70c to 81c; corn, No.  
2 yellow, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 white,  
34c to 35c.  
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 74c  
to 75c; corn, No. 3, 49c to 51c; oats,  
No. 2 white, 31c to 33c; barley, No. 2,  
50c to 52c; rye, No. 1, 61c to 63c; pork,  
mess, \$12.25 to \$12.75.  
New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$6.25; hogs,  
\$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50;  
wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2  
55c to 57c; oats, No. 2 white, 33c to  
34c; butter, cream, 14c to 15c; eggs,  
Western, 12c to 14c.

## GOWNS AND GOWNING.

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION  
TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fashionable Fashions,  
Lous, Mayhew, and Yet Offered in the  
Hope that the Reading May Prove  
Useful to Wearied Womanhood.

Gossip from Gay Gotham.

New York correspondence:

GAIN the summer  
styles present one  
marked character-  
istic that is very  
freakish. It lies in  
the current rules  
about jewelry,  
which is notable  
for its absence,  
but which is more  
than replaced by the  
glitter of tinsel  
and mock gems  
worn on the dress  
or hat. Rings are  
now not admissi-  
ble, except for  
"dress" occasions.

Earrings are seldom worn and brace-  
lets are all out of favor. It is decreed  
that the watch shall no longer be turn-  
ed into ornaments or brooches are seen,  
necklaces are not in vogue, further,  
than a simple string of pearls, which,  
of course, can cost a fortune if they are  
real without losing their simplicity of  
effect. But though there is little chance  
for the wear of real jewelry, a woman  
may be a glimmer of glances all over  
her dress, she may wear a hat that is a  
solid crown of brilliant paste and may  
put buckles in a dozen places, each one  
encrusted with brilliant glass work.  
A row of rhinestones as big as peas may  
go about the collar, and the shirt front  
may be fastened with small shields of  
rhinestones, instead of studs. All this  
sort of display is permissible, but not  
advisable, even if the swagger folk are  
doing it, for a woman never looks well  
when coated with gems as a battle ship  
is with armorplate, and the fad is sure  
to die out with the summer. One can  
easily admit the existence of this fash-

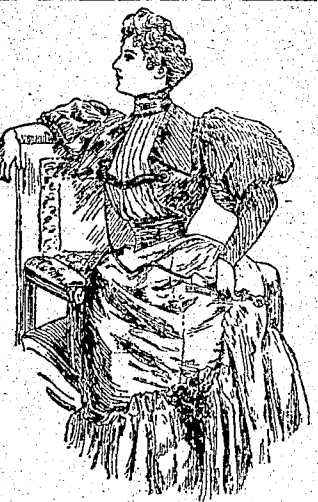


DEFYING MODES THAT DOMINATE.

ion by making only a tasteful show of  
sparkling ornamentation, and can thus  
be entirely stylish and sensible at the  
same time.

A style of garniture that has not yet  
won as general acceptance as the one  
just mentioned is the liberal use, on  
bodices especially, but on skirts at  
times, of silk cord trimming. This is  
an entirely new trick and one that is  
safe from being carried so far as to  
make it seem overdone, two points that  
recommend it highly. An exceedingly  
pretty example of its use is presented  
in the first sketch, where the fabrics are  
brown crepon and white etamine. The  
skirt has ten gorges shaped into round  
godets, and narrow stripes of the white  
stuff are set in at the side seams. Rows  
of steel buttons come down the sides  
of these bands and are connected by  
loops of brown silk cord. The bodice  
has a white vest and loose sides  
with wide revers, the vest being gar-  
nished in the center with a pleat of  
white crepe chiffon which narrows to-  
ward the waist. The skirt's buttons  
and cord-loop garniture is repeated on  
the front of the bodice and on the  
sleeves, and the sleeves are covered  
with gullure. A full bow of chiffon is  
added to the ornate turned-down collar.

By these ornate revers a suggestion  
of jacket effect is afforded, but the re-  
sult is but a slight one, for jacket  
bodices to be successful must be en-  
tirely unique. The same is true of  
capes, for we have now had several  
months of elbow capes that are as stiff  
as skirts and about equally as plain,  
and this style has ruled with so high  
a hand that departures from it must  
assert themselves positively or fall in  
hopeless disfavor. The stiffly duted  
shoulder cape hardly seems just the  
thing for summer, despite its wide ac-  
ceptance, and it seems as if all the de-  
signers need to do to displace it is to  
devise something that is dressy and



A NEW JACKET IN STYLISH STRIPED SILK.

strongly contrasted to the current  
mode's severity. If such be the case,  
the dainty garment pictured herewith  
should come, see, and conquer in short  
order. As sketched, it is corn-colored  
mousseline de sole, which is gathered  
to a narrow yoke of corn-colored silk  
embroidered with black. It is made of  
two flounces, the upper one stopping  
at the points of the yoke, and the lower  
continuing all the way round and form-  
ing the narrower flail that finishes the

neck. In front two bows of white rib-  
bon have loose fluttering ends, and a  
number of corn-colored chiffon rosettes  
are added.

As was said above, a jacket must be  
of a novel cut to be attractive, and it  
isn't an easy matter to devise a new  
one, because so many new ones have  
been worn lately. But in the third illus-  
tration there is one that is in every  
way charming, and whose novelty does  
not lie in a lot of capricious ornamenta-  
tion. Made from black silk, sprinkled  
with sequins, it opens over a vest of  
white chiffon and silk. Belt and stand-  
ing collar are of black satin, and revers  
—which form a sailor collar in back—  
and sleeves are taken from black and  
white striped silk, a material that is  
very stylish just now. The accompan-  
ing skirt is made of black satin, and  
is garnished with a deep ruffle of black



EARLY IN VIEW, LATE IN ACCEPTANCE.

mousseline de sole dotted here and  
there with sequins.  
Quite the most popular design for  
summer skirts of wash goods is one  
fitted to the hips, a deep flail falling  
from there to the hem, with a heading  
to the full of lace, or ribbon. As the  
daintiest wash goods cost very little  
in these days, and since it is the fash-  
ion to make summer dresses simply, it  
is not the fault of Dame Fashion if ev-  
ery pretty girl hasn't a chance to look  
her prettiest at very little outlay, for  
a pretty girl does look her prettiest in a  
simple summer dress of dainty summer  
stuff. With the sort of skirt described,  
a bodice is worn that has a yoke of  
lace or of the material of the dress, and  
from the yoke the popular loose-front  
blouse hangs, dipping over the ribbon  
belt that shows at side and back. An-  
other recommendation for these gowns  
is that they can be made at home,  
which could not be done in the days of  
absolute fit.

The blouse waist shown in the next  
illustration is selected from the host of  
its fellows because of its unique trim-  
ming. Unlike the sort most commonly  
seen it is full all around instead of just  
in front. This is the form in which the  
full bodice first appeared months ago,  
but it then made slow progress and was  
outstripped in the race for favor by the  
boxpleated and strapped fronts. Now  
that the latter are seen on every hand,  
the original shape comes in for its share  
of attention. This example is in sky-  
blue bengaline, comes inside the skirt  
and is finished with belt and draped  
collar of sapphire blue velvet, the latter  
ornamented with a double medici col-  
lar. The passementerie garniture com-  
bines blue silk of different colors with  
black sequins.

The flon will not down, although it  
enjoyed a popularity great enough to  
kill a half dozen fashions. Crushed to  
earth by the weight of honors put upon  
it, it rises again, only, unlike truth, it



A JACKET LIKE TRUTH.

comes up greatly modified. It will be  
found in the concluding picture, in gray  
mohair, very prettily trimmed with  
white silk embroidery, which, also  
shows on the sleeves. The vest beneath  
is of any material and color, but in  
making it, it should be remembered  
that the jacket is short and loose in  
back. A jaunty cape embroidered to  
match the rest comes over all, and the  
seams of the skirt are ornamented with  
white galloon.

Mohair in white is being used this  
season as white-duck was last. It is  
quite as becoming and vastly more ser-  
viceable, for it holds its stiffness in  
damp weather, sheds its dust and al-



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Hunting a soft snap is the surest way to find a tough time.

England is already moving to skim the milk of Oriental trade.

Those who do not work for good government do not deserve it.

To many Americans home is only an eating house and a sleeping place.

In the development of any community one leader is worth a dozen critics.

The foolish man thinks he cannot spend a holiday without spending money.

Progress has taken to the road to such an extent that every county demands a railway and every city a boulevard.

Henry Watterson says that for thirty years he has been holding "forlorn hopes and filling impossible breaches."

Henry seems to regard himself as a sort of political woman.

It must astonish European statesmen to learn that the Secretary of State of the United States must be a lawyer.

Can any great secretary of state of any other modern country be named who was bred to the law?

Women have during the last three months been employed as letter carriers in Hungary, and the system has succeeded so well that it will be extended to all Hungarian towns.

What vacation will not women find successfully in the near future?

A New York court had a case brought to it which easily appealed to its sympathies.

It was that of William Franz August Hummer Proschewitzky, praying that he might have permission to change it, as, besides being otherwise troublesome, it was too suggestive of Scotch whisky.

The man who filed a copy of the Bible in a telegraph office in order to hold the wire for his dispatch to the New York Tribune has just died in New York.

But he has a far stronger hold on lasting fame. He was Horace Greeley's proofreader for several years and yet lived to be over 70.

For shooting his wife so that amputation of the leg was necessary, Samuel Phipps will spend three whole months in jail at San Francisco.

The case is cited as showing that justice occasionally snatches the bandage from her bulging brow and gets in a swipe of a particularly ferocious character.

The precautions that are now taken against infectious diseases have already saved many thousands of lives.

According to Dr. Corneil, of Berlin, in the years 1883 to 1893 there were 10,000 fewer deaths from consumption in Prussia than the average of previous years would have led him to expect.

The curious fact is recalled that just twenty years after President Grant signed the patent of the pueblo lands of San Diego confirming 47,000 acres of land to the city, his widow and two sons bought building sites out of the then waste, paying in the neighborhood of \$200 a front foot for them.

A more remarkable change can hardly be found even in this land of changes.

A habit of scolding indicates a want of self-discipline. The machinery was got from under our hands, and has fallen to grating and destroying itself under the friction and perplexities of life.

"Possess thyself, a more important rule than 'Know thyself.'" Without this primary virtue, we are not in a condition to receive much good ourselves or to afford aid to others.

The senior class book of Yale affords the information that one-fifth of the young men who will graduate this month have worked their way through college, in whole or in part.

There are youngsters in the class who have spent \$5,000 a year, but there are others who have pulled through on \$100.

The young men of the larger colleges are, after all, of the same stuff as their forbears. While there is plenty of folly and frolic still (as there always was) the element of heroism is by no means absent.

The sudden spasm of cleanliness which struck Chicago a few weeks ago, and the visible and outward signs of which are various blue barrels and red boxes on the corners which are supposed to hold ancient newspapers, old shoes and orange peels, has caused some woe to the bustling gray-coated gentlemen who collect mail in the downtown district.

Absent-minded folks who were wont to drop old papers, empty bags and apple cores on the pavement have been brought to such a sudden realization of their duty as citizens toward the refuse boxes that many of them insist on putting banana peels and cast-off hats into the big mail boxes intended for packages.

When the collector puts in his hand nowadays he is likely to draw out an utterly depressed collar or a few peanut shells as a mail package, and there is a movement on foot to station a small boy at each mail box that the thrifty citizen may be flagged in his mad attempt to mail an overripe orange.

The apparent rise in the price of kisses in the San Francisco market is not, on investigation, so alarming as it appeared at first glance.

When an Oakland lady sued an Oakland gentleman for \$5,000 as the value of two kisses alleged to have been stolen there was trepidation among the members of the sex that was already demoralized by the salivary blows of the Woman's Congress.

Two thousand five hundred dollars a kiss is pretty high even for the best quality, and it looked as though a hard season was ahead.

The highest price known in California for kisses was \$1,200 apiece, paid by an amorous San Diego gentleman under direction of the court.

In the famous "Baby Bunting" case in New York the aged coffee manufacturer was charged only

\$25,000 for a gross of kisses that was estimated to have run into the millions, with hugs thrown in. Five thousand dollars for two was therefore to be regarded as a big jump. The lady has explained, however, that the actual number delivered was "probably a thousand," which would reduce the price to a paltry \$5 apiece. The flurry in the market may thus be considered over.

The Columbian half dollars were a disappointment in a financial way. Fifty million of them were turned out at the Philadelphia mint, and it was confidently expected that they would be readily taken—even eagerly snatched up—by the public at a dollar apiece. Had that expectation been realized the Columbian exposition corporation would have made a handsome thing out of it even after paying liberal commissions for making sales. It seemed as though one out of thirteen of the American people would be willing to pay a dollar for such a souvenir of the great fair, but it did not prove to be so.

Only about 1,400,000 of the coins were disposed of during the fair, and about 3,000,000 were turned over to the government after the exposition closed. For these there did not seem to be any great demand even at par for some time. Since the Secretary of the Treasury offered them in exchange for gold coins about 1,570,000 of them have been disposed of. The demand is said to be increasing, and the probability is that all yet remaining in the possession of the government will be taken at no distant day.

Popular appreciation of this handsome souvenir does not come soon enough to do the exposition company much good. Even now it is not so keen as the appreciation of dollar gold pieces, which have gone to a premium of 50 cents each since their coinage ceased, and are firmly held even at that figure, though more than 20,000,000 of them have been coined since they were authorized in 1849.

After many months, the vast mass of "syndicate wheat" said to belong to the estate of James G. Fair has been sold. The amount was about 180,000 tons, and the purchasers were George W. McNear, Bulfinch, Guthrie & Co., Eppler & Co., and Girvin, Baldwin & Eyre. These merchants sent twenty-six ships to San Francisco to transport a portion of this wheat, and had also under charter nearly all the grain-ships due to arrive there for sixty days. They are said to have paid from 80 to 82½ cents per cental, while Fair paid \$1.25 cents. It is extraordinary that a man of Fair's shrewdness should have thus burned his fingers in wheat after he had seen how nearly it had dragged to ruin his former partners, Flood and Mackay. But there seems to be a fascination about attempting to "corner" wheat. One of the Rothschilds tried it once, but he was unsuccessful. He was tricked in upon him from every quarter of the globe. At last his fortune was swallowed up, and still his maturing obligations were not met. The magnates of the family assembled from various parts of Europe, and held a conference. It is the custom of the Rothschilds to stand by each other, and to keep the family's financial honor unimpaired. But it was unanimously decided that the wheat pit into which their relative was throwing his money was a bottomless pit, and that there was no use in throwing more good money after bad. So they let the wheat plunger fall, and after he had secured a clean bill of health from the courts, they made up a purse for him to pay for his board and clothes—a trifle of ten million francs. This is more than Fair's losses, for men on "Change" estimate that the total loss to the estate is about \$1,500,000. But that is a very tidy sum, and the Fair estate, unlike the Rothschild plunger, has no rich uncles.

In the Worship of Buddha.

Suddenly all face round to the doorway, their backs to the altar. The fat old about knolls and prostrates himself thrice, striking his head on the stone floor. Then they form in procession and march round the shrine, chanting the keynote of their religion as it has reached them from the mouths of the Indian missionaries to China more than 2,000 years ago: "Nan-Yu O-Ni-To Fut!" Holy Buddha Infinite!

More prayers, more kowtows; and so the day's work ends, except there are two, for whom it is a duty (whether of fatigue or supererogation I know not), to beat the big drum for some hours and to strike the carved bell with a suspended hammer six times eighteen times. Then all is over for the night until, an hour before daylight, you wake to hear the new day ushered in by renewed throb and clang of drum and bell.—Blackwood's Magazine.

The Scholars of France.

From a Paris letter: As a sample of the payment of distinguished scholars in this country it may be mentioned that M. Gaston Bousset, who was lately elected life Secretary of the academy, only received \$800 annually as rector of the College de France. In his new position he is entitled to \$1,200, or double the salary paid him as head of the great educational establishment over which Ernest Renan ruled. The immortals, according to the foundation rules, are supposed to be paid \$300 yearly, in addition to their fees for attending meetings. As a matter of fact, however, they only receive \$200 annually. The remainder of the sum forms a sinking fund, out of which eight aged academicians get allowances, if their private annual income falls short of \$1,200.

The Jury Too Previous.

A coroner's jury was summoned in Connelville, Pa., to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Josephine Halliday. While the coroner was swearing in the jurors up rose the supposed corpse and ordered them all out of the house.

Heterogeneous.

Sea water is said to contain all the soluble substances that exist in the earth.

Doctor—I would advise you, dear madam, to take frequent baths, plenty of fresh air, and dress in cool gowns.

Hubbard (an hour later)—What did the doctor say? Wife—He said I ought to go to a watering place, and afterwards to the mountains and to get some new light gowns at once.—Flegende Blaetter.

## WHITE HOUSE PORTRAIT.

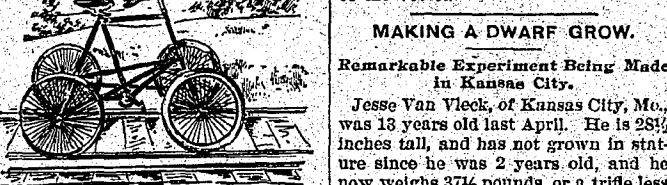


EASTMAN Johnson's picture of Benjamin Harrison, a copy of which is here reproduced from the New York World, will be to future generations the historic portrait of the twenty-third President of the United States. The portrait is not only the best likeness of Gen. Harrison, in the opinion of the original, but, judged purely as a work of art, it is one of the best works of Eastman Johnson. The ex-President selected the painter, and the artist found Gen. Harrison not only an excellent sitter, but a sympathetic and interesting subject. Mr. Johnson had never met Gen. Harrison until the ex-President walked into his studio for the first sitting.

## A RAILWAY CYCLE.

Which May Be Run on the Track as a Bicycle on Asphalt.

The accompanying illustration shows a cycle that is coming into use among railroad officials and employees. It is said to be especially adapted to the



## MAKING A DWARF GROW.

Remarkable Experiment Being Made in Kansas City.

Jesse Van Vleck, of Kansas City, Mo., was 18 years old last April. He is 28½ inches tall, and has not grown in stature since he was 2 years old, and he now weighs 37½ pounds, or a trifle less than he did eleven years ago. Now, however, he appears to be growing, the result of feeding him thyroid glands from sheep. The thyroid gland of a sheep lies near the sheep's jaw, running along the line from the point of the jaw toward the ear. It is the same gland that swells when you have the mumps. Nobody knows what function it performs. Veterinary surgeons don't know, and none of them have been able to find either from books or from experience just what use the thyroid is to man or sheep. It may be that it is

## WHY SAILORS ARE SCARCE.

An Old Salt Has a Few Things to Say on the Subject.

A dispatch from Washington detailed the difficulties of the navy department in getting sailors to man United States war vessels. Some ideas upon the matter were given to a Free Press reporter by Francis B. Allen, of Hartford, Ct., rear admiral, commanding the National Association of Naval Veterans of the United States. Mr. Allen said:

"The reason for the difficulty which exists in getting men to enlist as sailors on our vessels is that there is no inducement for young men to take service with Uncle Sam in the navy. There is no chance for promotion. The ambitious young man can see ahead no opportunity for either distinction or money-making such as he might have in some civil occupation. The highest position he can attain is that of a petty officer. He can never get a commission because he was educated 'before the mast.' The officers of our navy do not want this system changed. They form a sort of aristocracy and want all other officers like themselves to come from Annapolis. Thus no matter how capable a young man might make himself through study to occupy a good position, he cannot attain it. If Decatur or Paul Jones were alive to-day he could occupy no higher position in our navy than that of a petty officer. 'Things are different in the army. An enlisted man, who posts himself on the science of war may apply to a board of officers for examination, and

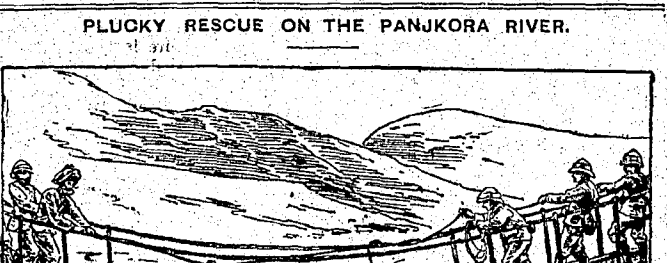
the gland of growth. A similar experiment, made in Scotland several years ago, caused a dwarf to grow two inches in three months.

## Common Names.

The three most common names in England, Scotland and Ireland respectively are Smith, MacDonald and Murphy.

"Daddy," asked little Danny Grogan, "what is this new woman business, anyhow?" "It means," said Mr. Grogan, after a moment's thought, "that instead of a man an' his wife bein' wanny moore, now he's wanny man an' she is another, bedad!"—Cincinnati Tribune.

## PLUCKY RESCUE ON THE PANJORA RIVER.



While the troops were on the banks of the Panjora, the river rose to such a height that crossing by the raft became very dangerous. One of the rafts upset, and a British soldier was instantly sucked under with one of the boatmen and a sepoy of the Sikh Infantry. Another soldier, belonging to the Devonshire Regiment, regained the raft and was carried rapidly down stream. Gen. Gatacre, who saw the incident, galloped off to where the sappers were making the suspension bridge three miles lower down. He was just in time to arrange for the rescue, and Major Aymer pluckily went out in the "basket," clutched the man as he came by and so saved his life.

## MICHIGAN MATTERS.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

#### Ann Arbor University Demands Paintings—Wild Confusion in the Holly Opera House—Must Find Wives Within a Year—One Law No Good.

May Lose Fine Paintings.

The Lewis art gallery collection, valued at \$300,000, arrived in part at Ann Arbor, but about \$50,000-worth, the cream of the collection, did not come, and it is likely that the university will lose them. It seems that the missing pictures, thirty in number, Mr. Lewis selected to adorn the walls of his house, and the rest he put in the Lewis art gallery building, erected for the purpose. Now, by the peculiar wording of the will Mr. Root, the residuary legatee and executor of the estate, claims the title to the pictures "in the house." The university officials are indignant and will probably sue for the remainder of the collection.

#### Alarm Is Needless.

Wm. L. Webber, of Saginaw, was land commissioner of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Co. in 1901, when 21,731 acres of land in Isabella County, for which the Government has now set up a claim in the courts, was certified to the State by the Federal Government. In an interview Mr. Webber says that the Secretary of the Interior in that year decided that these lands were within the land grant made to the State for the railroad company, and expresses the opinion that if the Attorney General of the United States would possess himself of the facts he would hold that the Government's claim was without merit. Over 19,500 acres of the land were sold before the passage of the act of 1887 to innocent purchasers, and he advises the present owners of the lands not to make any sacrifice by reason of the Government's claim and not to indulge in any uneasiness concerning the ultimate outcome of the case.

#### Found Defective.

One of the laws passed by the recent State Legislature has already been found defective. Previously the State has fixed the number of the State's highway and peddlers should be required to pass, except in the Upper Peninsula, where the township boards were permitted to specify the amount. The Legislature, desiring to inaugurate a uniform system, amended the act, giving the Upper Peninsula boards power to license itinerant peddlers by making it apply to the entire State. Clerk Leslie M. Miller has now discovered that while the act was in the main properly drawn up and passed, the title thereto was not amended, and is therefore not sufficiently broad to cover the body of the law.

#### Pledge Themselves to Marry.

A new club has just been organized among the senior law students of the University of Michigan, known as the "Quick Marry Club." On joining each member swears solemnly he will marry within a year, or at least make two matrimonial applications. The penalty is eternal bachelorhood. The club has a dozen or so members already, and took its origin from the flood of parting advice showered on the seniors, all to the effect that no matter how poor they are as struggling attorneys they cannot afford single life.

#### Panic in a Theater.

Nearly a panic took place in the Holly opera house Friday night during a performance of "St. Plunkard" by the J. C. Lewis company. Some bedclothes in a room across the hall from the entrance to the theater caught fire and the smoke poured into the entrance in clouds. The crowded audience was in an uproar. People climbed over each other in their attempts to escape, but the entire company rushed upon the stage and by their presence of mind succeeded in quieting the crowd. No one was hurt.

#### Short State Items.

The cut worm has destroyed many fields of corn near Ridgeway, and farmers are replanting.

Six Albion college students, two of them seniors, have been suspended for a ducking outrage.

Grand Marais will give the first Fourth of July celebration ever held in Alger County. It will cost \$500.

A young son of Mrs. Charles Schenk, who lives five miles from St. Clair, fell into a well and was drowned.

A Garfield pocket joint was raided and five men were fined. The marshal got into the rooms through a second story window.

A frail little woman threw herself into the river at Cheboygan because she could not get along with her husband, but a passer-by saved her life.

An immense crop of peaches is promised in the fruit belt of southwestern Michigan.

Roland Morrill, of Benton Harbor, who is authority on peaches, says the peach crop will be full this year. He has about enough peaches from his trees to supply an orchard of fifty acres. This is due to late frosts. Frost, drought and other elements damaged them early, but they have proved to be a full crop.

At Jonesville a female minstrel show tried to introduce a highly classical feature of a woman coming from the audience and making a disturbance on the stage. Of course, it would never do for the audience to see the actress coming from the stage, and as there was no door out from the stage to the ground, they tried to let the woman down by a rope from a second story window. While she was dangling between heaven and earth a rattled groceryman thought he had caught a suicide in the act and started to save her life by cutting the rope with a cheese knife, but he unfortunately yells scared him away, and he hasn't been seen since.

A Waterloo man who bears in mind what Shakespeare says about neglected opportunities recently gave a party on the occasion of his son's birthday. He charged the guests ten cents admission, and used the cash to buy the boy a present.

The total expenses of the Michigan Legislature of 1905, as computed by Auditor General Turner, amounted to \$129,975.32, which is about \$8,000 in excess of the Legislature expenses two years ago. The members drew \$12,975 for per diem and mileage and \$9,559 for incidental expenses.

Irvy Card, of Imlay City, was bitten on the leg by a snapping turtle while bathing and found he could not get home, the wound was so painful. The doctor had to be called.

Ann Arbor Y. M. C. A. young men went serenading, and sang "Showers of Blessings We Need." The young lady's father took them at their word and drunched them with a garden hose.

Dr. O. R. Long, of Ionia, declined the proffered chair in the reorganized homeopathic department of Ann Arbor, because he was loath to leave a town where he had lived twenty years and been superintendent of the dangerous insane asylum for ten years.

#### Charles Estabrook, aged 8 years, was

drowned at Battle Creek, while bathing. Joseph Brown, of Prosser, got \$7,000 damages from Grand Rapids. He hurt himself on a defective bridge.

William H. Lewis, a teacher in Saginaw, was fined \$20 for trouncing a small boy who called him "Old Man Lewis."

Herman Dyer got a divorce from his wife at Ann Arbor, then walked straight down stairs and took out a license to marry another lady.

The Chicago search has been abandoned at St. Joseph, and will not be resumed unless there are new developments. The lake has now been thoroughly searched up-Holland.

Joshua Kahow is a strange old gentleman, who lives alone at Fiddlers' Green, Calhoun County, and, though crippled and aged 105 years, he is mugged to fill an acre and a half of ground.

John Sands, of Lapeer, who has just died at the county house, aged 86, was once a favorite builder and contractor of that place, and put up many of the public buildings of early days.

A Boone correspondent says tan bark is shipped from Wexford County more freely this year than ever before. It is about the only thing that will bring cash. The hay crop is a fizzle.

Oil was recently found on Stedman's stock farm near Manistee, and a company has decided that the prospects warrant the formation of a company capitalized at \$25,000 to bore for oil.

Mrs. Charles A. Conklin, of Adrian, while carrying some canned fruit down cellar, fell and sustained serious and painful injuries, her hands and face being cut by the broken glass of the jars.

Joseph Jenkins, of Saginaw, has disappeared. He was locked up on suspicion of being insane, because, it was alleged, he threatened to brand his wife with a red-hot iron, but was subsequently released.

Assessments in the Ionia, Eaton and Barry townships, to have been coming in so fast that some farmers have refused to pay them. The company has brought suit to compel payment, and the outcome will be watched with much interest by those carrying insurance.

J. H. Johnson's elevator at Metamora burned Sunday, and but for the desperate efforts of citizens the whole town might have been wiped out. The loss is \$12,000; insurance, \$3,500. M. N. Kelley lost 900 bushels of wheat just stored in the building. Mr. Johnson will rebuild immediately.

Mrs. Mary Cummings, of Jackson, arrested for being drunk, tried to hang herself to the cell door with her apron, but was caught and locked in her cell. Then she used her shawl tied to a door handle and was about dead when discovered. Her attempt at suicide with a bath tub full of water, was also foiled.

The Kalamazoo college trustees adopted a resolution favoring affiliation with the University of Chicago. The college department fund lost \$7,280 by the failure of the Third National Bank of Detroit and the finance committee and Attorney W. G. Howard have the matter in charge of bringing suit against the directors to recover the loss. University of Chicago authorities say that the affiliation of Kalamazoo college with Chicago was on the line of the general scheme proposed several years ago. Kalamazoo will retain its own name and individuality, but its professors and studies will be placed on the same standard as those of Chicago.

The fight between Muskegon's two boom companies is becoming serious. During a struggle late Wednesday afternoon, Lumberman John Torrey was driven away at the point of a pike-pole in the hands of a riverman. Several encounters took place, and one man's hand was split. The dispute is involved over 500,000 feet of logs stored in the old company's wharf. A large number of these logs belong to James Gow, but H. O. Lange says a lien was placed on them by the old company to secure a debt of \$1,000. With reinforcements the new company's men came to remove the logs. A desperate fight was made by Torrey's men to hold them. All the men were armed with canoes and pike-poles, and the situation on several occasions was dangerous. The new company's men were more numerous, and thousands of logs were removed. Two tugs were steamed up for the purpose of breaking the booms and scattering the logs all over the lake, but this move was stopped on advice of attorneys. Many arrests will be made.

In Michigan there are now 162 presidential offices. The salaries of fifty-three postmasters will be increased and eighteen reduced. The changes follow. Berrien Springs is reduced from the third to the fourth class, and Ironwood from the second to the third; Dowagiac, Iron Mountain, St. Joseph, Three Rivers and West Bay City are advanced from the third to the second class. Salaries are increased at the following offices:

1894. 1895. Alma...\$1,500.00 Lansing...\$5,000.00 Ann Arbor...2,700.00 Leelanau...1,000.00

And Ax...1,000.00 Ludington...2,500.00 B...1,000.00 M...1,000.00

Blissfield...1,100.00 Marquette...1,000.00 Buchanan...1,500.00 Mendon...1,100.00

Calhoun...1,000.00 Muskegon...2,000.00 Cass City...1,100.00 Nashville...1,100.00

Cass...1,800.00 Ontonagon...1,200.00 Cass City...1,100.00 Nashville...1,100.00

Chickadee...1,000.00 Owasco...2,400.00 Clinton...1,000.00 Owasco...2,400.00

Dowagiac...1,000.00 Oxford...1,100.00 Dowagiac...1,000.00 Oxford...1,100.00

Eaton...1,500.00 Plainville...1,300.00 Eaton...1,500.00 Plainville...1,300.00

Easton...2,000.00 Huron...2,500.00 Easton...2,000.00 Huron...2,500.00

Gaylord...1,000.00 Reading...1,000.00 Gaylord...1,000.00 Reading...1,000.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00

Grand Haven...1,300.00 St. Joseph...1,900.00 Grand Haven...1,3



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1895.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

It is fortunate for the country that the Democrats will not have another opportunity of constructing a "tariff for revenue only." The one it did construct has cost already \$338,000,000 in government debt alone.—N. Y. Press.

At the tomb of Gen. Grant, Memorial Day, Gen. Porter announced that the Grant monument would be completed in another year. This will be the most gratifying news to the whole country. Gen. Grant has been dead ten years.

A monument erected to the union dead in Virginia, by a Maine regiment, has been practically destroyed by vandals. A monument erected to the confederate dead in Chicago, chiefly at the expense of Northern men, was unveiled Memorial Day and dedicated to peace. And so it goes.—Detroit Journal.

Secretary Herbert got mad because the Treasury Department refused promptly to produce the price of his new turn out. Why didn't Herbert secure the cheap turn out Hoke Smith has been using on the old soldiers in his Department?—N. Y. Press.

By the death of Gen. George M. Devlin, of Jackson, the state troops suffer a grievous loss. He was one of the most enthusiastic friends of the state militia and unselfishly devoted his time and energy to building up and strengthening the present splendid organization.—Det. Journal.

The opposition organs are sorely disappointed because the National Republican league did not violate its own rules and regulations and outline a new platform for next year's national Republican convention. Too bad that the League was so dis-courteous to the opposition organs.—Det. Journal.

Col. Watterson says that "worse things happened and worse things may happen than the gain of Kentucky by the Republicans"; and there is good reason to believe that from 25,000 to 40,000 Democrats in that State stand ready to vote for such a result in case their party declares for free coinage.—Globe Dem.

Saving bank depositors in this country have over \$1,700,000,000 to their credit, and if they should request payment in Mexican silver dollars the banks would clear over \$800,000,000 by the operation. The Mexican dollar contains more silver than the American dollar, but its value beyond the Mexican boundaries is only 53c. Not many of the depositors will vote to cut down their savings one-half.—Globe Dem.

The railroads did not feel the business improvement as early as did the banks, but it is now striking them. "Bradstreet's" table of 123 roads shows an increase in May of 63 percent over that month in 1894. A particularly encouraging feature of this exhibit is that the gain extends to all parts of the country. The rally is more general than any which appeared before since 1879.—Globe Dem.

According to the official statistics, there were 928 strikes in England during 1894. Of this number 17 percent ended successfully for the strikers, 14 percent were partly successful, 51 percent were failures, and 10 percent had no definite result. Generally speaking, therefore, the workmen got the worst of it, and the cause of labor lost more than it gained.—Globe Dem.

Massachusetts may not grow as rapidly in population as some of the larger States, but its wealth continues to pile up steadily. It carried a fire insurance last year of \$988,000,000 or about five times that of other States of the same population. This speaks well of the thrift of the Yankee, but it is a pity that he does not set an example for the rest of the country by erecting fire-proof buildings.—Ex.

One of the most notable college addresses of the year is the one delivered by Hon. H. A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, at Auburn, Ala. He told the students in plain terms that the questions of slavery and State rights were settled forever by the great civil war. "The power of this Government," he said "no citizen dares to dispute except in the courts"; and when the courts decide a question, he added, "There is no thought or threat of resistance."—Globe Dem.

## Additional Locals.

Melvin Bates and Andrew H. Marsh, who made their bow to the trading public yesterday, are too well known in this county to need an introduction, both are pioneers.

We regret that space forbids a detailed account of the school exercises of the several grades, which have all been of unusual merit.

Harry Pond, with his wife and baby, were in town, Saturday. They are highly pleased with their life on the farm in South Branch.

The long continued drought has broken Tuesday evening and continued showers Wednesday gladdened the hearts of the husbandmen.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pringle have each made brief calls on friends here this week and are expected again. They are now with her father at Bagley.

The slander case against Jas. Barlow, in which M. J. Connors is the complainant, which was to have been tried last week before Justice Aldred, has been adjourned to July 17th.—Oscoda Press.

Len Patterson has disposed of the Prescott Prospects. Too much of a good thing is too much, and he will hereafter devote his time entirely to the Herald and the city, of which he is an Alderman.

The Michigan Central R. R. will sell round trip tickets to all points on their lines, good going July 3rd and 4th and returning on the 11th for 14 cents per mile.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

"A Life on the Ocean Wave." During the "heated term"—and it has been super-heated so far this summer—"a home on the rolling deep" has many attractions; but for the average boy the sea possesses a fascination at all times, and the boys who are so fortunate as to have the opportunity to gratify their ambition "to go to sea" are usually the envied by their associates. A bright and charmingly illustrated article in Demorest's Magazine for July "The Making of a Sailor," tells about the life aboard the school-ship St. Mary's where boys are trained to become thorough and expert sailors, and where work and play are so judiciously mingled that there is no danger of Jack becoming a dull boy. In the same number is a paper on "Colonial Philadelphia" containing some quaint facts and embellished with illustrations of old landmarks that are of special interest. A question apropos to the month, "Is Fourth of July Celebrated Patriotically?" is answered by members of "The Sons of the American Revolution," military men, and others, and their opinions are worthy of consideration. The stories are all bright and amusing, and the numerous departments are full of suggestions. There are some excellent hints for amateurs in horticulture in "The Winter Window-Garden," and "Hints Concerning Marketing," in Household, will be of use to all housekeepers. Taken all together this is a charming number of this always popular family magazine, which is published for \$2 a year. Office of publication, 15 East 14th St., New York.

While much has been said about the deficiency and of the consequent increase in the National debt, the full weight of the load which has been saddled upon a country highly prosperous until the Democrats came into power is not yet appreciated. The increase of the national debt is, in round numbers, \$162,500,000. But this is not all. There is interest to pay. A government with resources of such boundless capacity as to have no equal in ancient or modern history has had to mortgage its future in a period of profound peace to obtain money to pay its bills. When the interest on the Democratic addition to the National debt is calculated the result is appalling. The first loan of \$50,000,000 runs for ten years from the 1st of February at 5 per cent. This means \$25,000,000 in interest, or \$75,000,000 which the United States will have to pay in return for \$50,000,000.

The second loan was made on November 1 for \$50,000,000 at 5 percent interest. This loan will mature in nine and a half years, which means \$23,750,000 interest.

A TOTAL THAT IS ASTOUNDING.

The third loan to the Cleveland syndicate, according to the official records, amounts to exactly \$62,315,400 for thirty years, at 4 per cent, dating from February 1, 1895. Four percent for thirty years is 120 percent interest, equal to \$74,778,480.

Add the principal and interest of these three samples of Democratic financing and we have the astounding amount of \$285,843,880! Now to the bonded indebtedness add the admitted existing deficiency of \$50,000,000 and the grand total to date, from official sources, is \$335,843,880! And this is but a tithe of what the financial blunders of the Cleveland Administration have cost the country in ruined industries, idle capital, wasted resources and lost wages.—N. Y. Press.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1895.

### EDITOR AVANCEE:

Republicans are delighted and Democrats are disgusted with the proceedings of the Republican National League Convention at Cleveland. The Democrats had predicted that the convention would bring about a big row in the republican party until they had actually got to believing it themselves. Their predictions were but the expression of their wishes. The men who lead the republican party had no idea of throwing away the National victory which awaits the party, by fighting among themselves. The divided condition of the democratic party is too good an illustration of the effect of party dissensions. Even if there were republican leaders who favored a fight within the party for some cherished idea about which there are differences of opinion their common sense would teach them that this is no time to make it. At the present time the republican party will settle all questions in dispute, and settle them right, as they have done with other important questions in the past.

Well, well! Of all the crazy ideas ever entertained by an ambitious and egotistical man, that of Mr. Cleveland, of his being supported by republicans in his candidacy for a third term on a single gold standard platform, is about the craziest. There is no longer the slightest doubt that he does entertain these ideas. A member of the cabinet this week stated that Mr. Cleveland expected to be nominated by the gold-wing of the democratic party and that he expected his candidacy to be endorsed by eastern republicans and the great mounted interests of the country. Think of republicans being expected to vote for Grover Cleveland under any circumstances or upon any platform.

The discharge of old soldiers from the Pension Office has aroused quite as much indignation as the discharge of the granddaughter of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," and it may be fraught with more serious consequences for those responsible for them. There was no law against the discharge of Miss Key, but there is a law against the discharge of old soldiers, except for cause. One of the old soldiers discharged says: "I know that the Revised Statutes and civil service rules in favor of the Union Soldiers have not only been ignored in many bureau of the government service, but especially defied in the Pension Office. I am sorry to say that under the present administration there is no remedy or redress for a Union soldier and the only way I see for the future is to elect only patriotic, honest men as Representatives, who will dare to force the heads of bureaus to do justice and execute the law. I, for my part cannot understand why the American people tolerate such inhuman, unchristian and inconsistent treatment of the defenders of the Union. Anarchism, riot socialism and other isms will increase on account of such actions of the servants of the people, who are put in power to see that the laws of the country are enforced, but who, on the contrary, defy the law, retain unscrupulous chiefs of divisions, who, perhaps in return for a few drinks of whiskey, or an occasional small loan, protect and uphold worthless and inefficient clerks, and cause the dismissal of ex-soldiers who are known to be efficient in every respect and entitled by law to retain their positions." Judging from Secretary Hoke Smith's haste in denying a rumor that he had promised to re-instate Miss Key, she is out for good.

It was announced this week that Secretary Carlisle had signed the regulations under which the \$5,000,000, appropriated to pay deferred sugar bounties would be paid out. It has taken about four months to prepare these regulations, and those having claims upon that appropriation would like to know how much longer they have got to wait for their money. The money will probably not be paid out until every conceivable excuse for delay has been made use of.

According to the annual report of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, soon to be made public, the number of civil service employees in the country now reaches, the round numbers, 200,000, of which about one-fourth are in the classified service. In the unclassified service are about 22,000 laborers, 6,000 who are appointed by the President "with the advice and consent of the Senate," 15,000 who are connected with Congress, and 2,600 employed in the judicial branch of the government. According to the same report, this country pays its minor officials larger and its prominent officials smaller salaries than European nations pay for similar services.

Don't be worried about the National Treasury. There is money enough in it to last until the Republicans establish a parity between income and outgo.—Rochester Dem.



**OIL BURNER**

TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS GASOLINE. WORKS IN ANY STOVE. NO SMOKE, DIRT OR ODOR. 1/2 CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR COAL.

WANT AGENTS on salary or commission. Send for Catalogue of Prices and Terms.

**NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO.**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

That advance from \$22 to \$24 in the price of steel rails is a sign of trade improvement which means much. Steel, equally with iron, is also going up, is a business indicator which never errs.—Globe Dem.

There has recently been a large increase of Northern investments in the South, a single Pennsylvania Iron company having put \$1,000,000 into an Alabama manufactory. This is explained partly by the fact that labor is cheaper down there, and partly by the superior advantages in the way of undeveloped resources.—Globe Dem.

A writer in the Bradford (England) "Daily Telegraph" of June 8, says the exports from that consular district to the United States are "very gratifying." The "new tariff may be said to have quintupled the Bradford trade with the United States," he remarks, and he adds that there is a "good prospect of the continuance of this improved condition of affairs." This condition is hardly as "gratifying" to the wage-workers who are affected in the United States. Bradford is a great center of the worsted industry in England, and does a good deal of cloth and iron and steel manufacturing. A tariff which quintuples the exports from the Bradford district to the United States must have a damaging effect on a good many persons in this country. Under the right sort of a tariff the greater part of the wares exported from that point to this country would be made here. The Wilson-Gorman act is an excellent one for England and her neighbors, but for this very reason it is not suitable for this country. The Republicans will substitute a United States tariff for it when they get into power.—Ex.

Judge Kelley, of Alpena, is one of the 16 to 1 free silverites who went to the Republican league convention at Cleveland and came home disgusted. He is reported to have said that the convention was "less than a cipher," that "it didn't represent anything," and so forth and so on. It is his opinion that "the money power will be able to force its policy on both the Republicans and Democrats at their next national convention, and, if so, genuine Americans will have to effect a separate organization." Judge Kelley is unduly excited. He is borrowing trouble, than which there is nothing so easy to borrow. Furthermore, he is way off his trolley. "Genuine Americans" are not those who want to Mexicanize the United States of America. Genuine Americans are in favor of honest money and lots of it; in favor of holding up the national credit, and opposed to silver monometallism and 50-cent dollars.

It was not the business of the league convention to declare the party policy. The league's own rules forbid it to do anything of the kind, and even if they do not, the leagues good sense would.

It is not for us to advise Judge Kelley, perhaps, yet we are constrained to say to him that the party to which he still belongs is entitled to his fullest confidence. And he ought not to get so unduly excited in this hot weather.—Det. Journal.

**Bucklin's Arnica Salve.**

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

**Marvelous Results.**

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gundersen, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free, at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 1

**Four Big Successes.**

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed. Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys; Bucklin's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50c and \$1.1



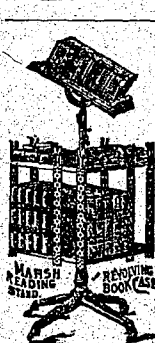
**CELLULOID**

TRADE MARK.

Collars and Cuffs that are waterproof. Never wilt and not effected by moisture. Clean, neat and durable. When soiled simply wipe off with a wet cloth. The genuine are made by covering a linen collar or cuff on both sides with "celluloid," and as they are the only waterproof goods made with such an interlining, it follows that they are the only collars and cuffs that will stand the wear and give satisfaction. Every piece is stamped as follows:

If anything else is offered you it is an imitation. Refuse any but the genuine, and if your dealer does not have what you want send direct to us, enclosing amount and stating size and whether a stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair.

**The Celluloid Company,**  
427-429 Broadway, New York.



84 inches high. Top can be adjusted to any angle or height. Revolving. C. & S. 15 x 15 x 12 inside. Holds about 80 vols. Law size. Strong well finished Metal Base and Sides With Solid Oak Shelves and Top. 100,000 now used. Sent knocked down (30 lbs). On approval. Address: **Marsh Mfg Co. CHICAGO.** Agents Wanted.

**Detroit Weekly Tribune**

**Price Reduced**

—TO—

**75 Cents a Year.**

Unsurpassed as a Newspaper.

Unrivaled in Popular Interest.

Soundly Republican.

An Agent wanted in every Township in Michigan, to whom liberal terms will be given.

**THE TRIBUNE - Detroit.**

**ADVERTISERS** or others who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of **LORD & THOMAS.**

**WE CLAIM EVERYTHING "IN SIGHT."**

IT IS EASY TO SEE ON THE

**'Daugherty Visible' Type Writer**

EVERY WORD AND LETTER

**RAPID-DURABLE-SIMPLE.**


Permanent Alignment.

Price \$75.00

A CHINESE SENT ON TRIAL—write to

**The DAUGHERTY TYPEWRITER COMPANY.**

**W. N. FERRIS, State Agent.** Pittsburgh, Pa.



**Winchester Repeating Shot-Guns RIFLES,**

and Ammunition,

**BEST IN THE WORLD.**

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed. Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys; Bucklin's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50c and \$1.1

**WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.**  
WINCHESTER AVE. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

**FREE, FREE, FREE!**

**FREE!!**

TO EVERY PURCHASER OF

**ONE POUND**

—OF OUR FAMOUS—

**TEAS AND COFFEES,**

ONE CHANCE ON A

"Queen of England Sewing Machine."

Warranted for

5 Years.

and

Warranted for

5 Years.

well

**WORTH THIRTY DOLLARS. \$30.**

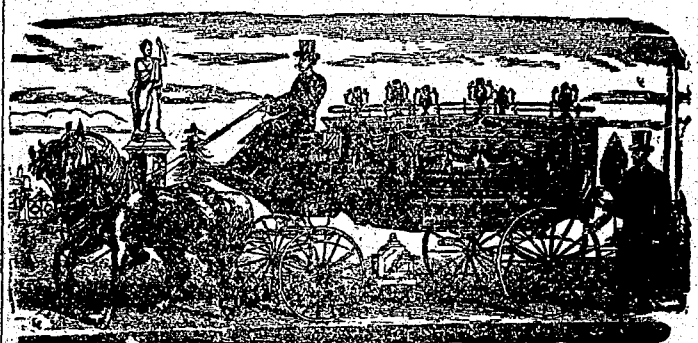
Our **TEAS** and **COFFEES** are without **EQUAL**, and in order to convince you, we **Make YOU THIS EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.** We do this for the simple reason, that after having used them once, **YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.**

This opportunity is good for **SIXTY** days **ONLY**, commencing June 1st.

The Machine is on exhibition at our Store. Come and try it.

**SALLING, HANSON & CO.**

**UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!**



**AT BRADEN & FORBE'S FURNITURE ROOMS**

Will be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good BEARSE will be sent to any part of the country **FREE.** Especial attention given embalming or preserving corpses.

**SEWING MACHINES.**

**'THE DAVIS'**

**DAVIS**

**THE HIGHEST PRIZE**

—GIVEN BY THE—

**World's Columbian Exposition**

**Davis Sewing Machine Co.**

For its High Grade Family Sewing Machines.

Address: **DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO.**  
DAYTON, OHIO. CHICAGO, ILL.





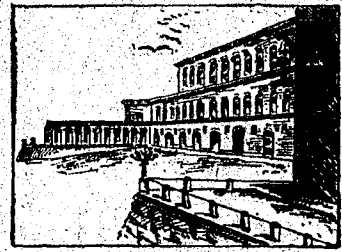


## CITY OF FLORENCE.

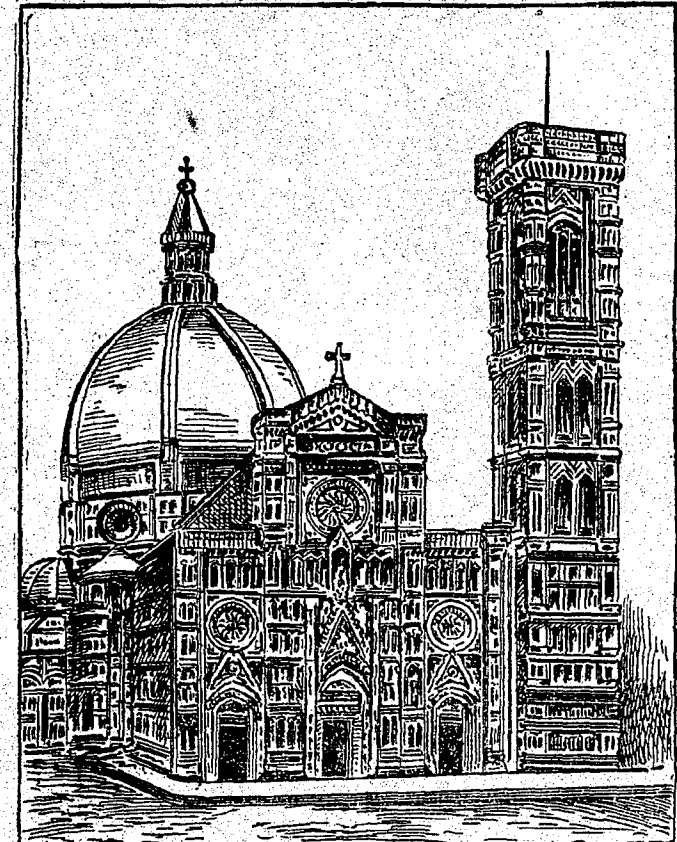
### RECENTLY DESOLATED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

An Interesting and Artistic Italian Community of Two Hundred Thousand Souls—Its Art Galleries, Cathedrals, and the Vecchio Bridge.

A Well-Built Town. Florence, noted for its art schools, palaces, voice culture, magnificent art galleries, and for a time the seat of kingly power in Italy, was visited by



PALAZZO PITTI. An earthquake not long since, which damaged 3,000 buildings and killed and injured many persons. As the seat of the Tuscan power for ages it has a most interesting history running back twenty centuries. It is located on a plain divided by the river Arno, and



CATHEDRAL AND CAMPANILE WHICH WERE SHAKEN BY THE EARTHQUAKE.

the Romans discerned in it a desirable point and established a colony there. It was a flourishing city at the time of Christ. It was burned down and rebuilt under Charlemagne. It shared the vicissitudes that marked the career of Italian cities and had its full share of reverses as well as triumphs. During the civil contests between the Guelphs and Ghibellines it suffered severely, yet it increased in power. Then



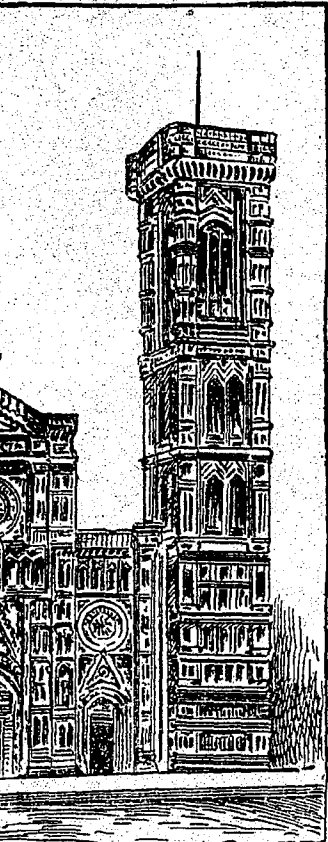
UFFIZI AND PITTI TREASURE HOUSES OF ART.

the Medici struggles were fought out in her midst, much to the detriment of the Florentines. During the period of the republic Florence was in the zenith of her greatness. Her indomitable enterprise made her wares salable in every part of the world and brought riches to her lap that made her the envy of rivals. Her wool, silk and gold brocade monopolized the markets and made the makers wealthy. This stream of gold became so great that Florence was transformed into a banking center and every movement in Europe looked to her for funds. Then a decline followed the invasion of the French, and upon the seat of empire being transferred from Turin to Florence in 1865 a new impulse was given in the six years that Victor Emanuel directed Italian affairs.

During that epoch the Tuscan metropolis was endowed with the belief that it was to be the permanent capital of united Italy. The population increased 50,000, and the prospects of the kingly town were all that could be desired. But the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome was followed by its occupation by the national forces, and in 1871 the capital was changed to the city of Caesar. This was an ugly blow. The change carried with it 50,000 people, and reduced the population of Florence to 150,000. To beautify the city a magnificent stone roadway was erected to the heights of Fiesole, which, with approaches, cost some \$10,000,000. Other improvements carried out swelled the total to \$20,000,000. The city was threatened with bankruptcy by shearing it of imperial honors and to avert such a catastrophe the Italian Parliament assumed half of the debt created by the municipality. This implanted hope in

the despairing breast of the Florentine and he again took hold to rebuild his decaying town. That his efforts have counted in the intervening twenty-four years is proven by the fact that Florence today has made good her loss to Rome, has 200,000 inhabitants and is one of the cleanest and best built of the old world cities.

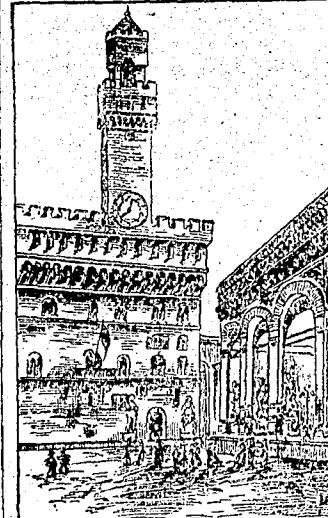
Dwelling everything around it rises the far-famed cathedral, immense in size, lofty in elevation and appropriately set off with a square bell tower 200 feet high which appears like a sentinel guarding the grand temple which has made Florence renowned. The church and bell tower are faced with squares of white, pink and black marble and afford a pleasing relief from the conventional church exterior and the rather somber buildings which surround it. The cathedral is 550 feet long, 240 broad, 150 feet from the eaves to the ground. The dome is the largest in the world and is 300 feet high. The interior of the cathedral is disappointing after one gazes upon its handsome and imposing proportions on the outside and is devoid of ornamentation and the adjuncts that make European churches so attractive. It was commenced in 1228 and required 138 years to build. Across from it is the Baptistery of San Giovanni, octagonal in form, which is treated in the delicate colors reflected by the church and campanile. The second church in size and importance is Santa Croce, which has eleven chapels and wherein is buried Michael Angelo. A third is that of San Lorenzo, which



PALAZZO VECCHIO AND LOGGIA DEL LANZI.

was consecrated by St. Ambrose in 393 and rebuilt in 1425. It contains the tombs of the Medici rulers. In 1538 a plague set in which carried off 100,000 of her people and which threatened to end forever the career of the city. Florence plumes herself upon the extent, variety and richness of her art galleries known respectively as Pitti and Uffizi, housed in palaces from which they take their name. The former is credited with having the finest collection of pictures in the world, and after one has journeyed through its numerous passages and attempted to do justice to the treasures which hang on the walls the contention is undisputed that the Louvre in Paris is unmatched. Connected with it by bridge is the Uffizi, a gallery only second in extent to the Pitti and which has, besides its valuable paintings, sculpture, bronzes, engravings, coins and mosaics in bewildering variety. One can spend months in feasting on these rare and beautiful works of art and then fail to exhaust the collection. The Loggia del Lanzi, near by, is an open vaulted hall filled with the classical figures of the artist's chisel which are eagerly studied by the visitor.

There are many palaces in Florence, some of the more noted being those of Vecchio, Pitti, Riccardi, and Strozzi. In the first the Italian Parliament held its sessions, while not far away Victor Emmanuel made his abode in the Pitti. The Riccardi has an extensive library, and the Strozzi is where King Joseph Napoleon held court during his stay over Italy. Perhaps there are a hundred of these once luxurious establishments in Florence, most of which are found in the most unimpressive portions of the town. They were built as fortresses with embattled front and sides, occasionally with towers, and the



PALAZZO VECCHIO AND LOGGIA DEL LANZI.

material used was oblong blocks of freestone. The middle was used for a courtyard. To-day most of them are occupied by poor people who find shelter in the gloomy walls and who care nothing for the grandeur that once made them the rallying point of the nobility and the distinguished of the dead centuries.

There are six bridges spanning the Arno at Florence, the principal and oldest being that of Vecchio. It unites the town at its busiest point and has been standing for five centuries. On the sides of the roadway are jewelry shops and places where knock-knocks can be purchased. The quaint and ancient articles offered for sale as well as the historic interest attaching to the structure make it a resort for tourists. The Arno is navigable only for light craft and for weeks at a time its bed is dry. The prolonged hot weather dries it up and for miles its bottom of pebbles can be followed without discovering a trace of water.

Florence has an air of solidity that marks a northern city with all the beauty that distinguishes a southern one. Her streets are level, wide, clean and run at right angles. The business blocks are chiefly of stone and are put up to stay with the centuries. Everywhere there is a substantial air and the impress of a thriving and energetic city. More than twenty squares break the monotony of the street line and are adorned with statuary and other ornaments that please the eye and instruct the mind. The evidences of triumphs in the past are reflected in the incomparable treasure houses of art which the centuries were taxed to supply and which have wrought incalculable good in elevating the artistic tastes of all susceptible to its refining influences.

### YANKEE'S FULL OF CURIOSITY.

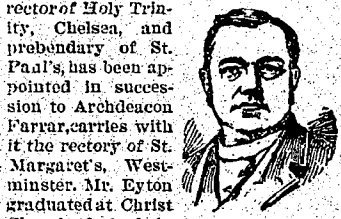
Visitors to War Ships Show the Great National Characteristic.

Whenever a ship of the United States is anchored in an American harbor, says the Washington Star, the officers are sure that they will have to serve the purpose of the curiosity seekers. "The great American public," said one of Uncle Sam's noble seamen the other day, "is fully aware that it owns its share of a battleship or gunboat, and it intends to have the worth of its money when an opportunity offers." It is claimed by the officers that they do not object to allowing persons who desire to see a man-of-war to wander over the ship and see what it is like, but they do object to the curiosity of some persons who insist on coming into the wardroom and going through their cabins and all their private effects, as if they owned those articles as well as the ship. San Diego, Cal., is said to be the place most abused by officers on account of curiosity seekers. One of them said that a man could not lie down in his cabin and get the sleep necessary to stand watch without being roused out with the exclamation: "Why, here's one of 'em, and he's asleep. Come and look, girls." At other times the crowd would gather around the skylight over the wardroom and watch the officers at meals, making such comments as they chose on the appearance of the men and what they were eating, as if they had been a part of a menagerie that had just been fed. "Save us from rising at anchor at San Diego," say the officers who have been there.

### NEW CANON OF WESTMINSTER.

Robert Eytton the Fortunate and Distinguished Individual.

It is officially announced, says the London Queen, that the Westminster canonry, to which Rev. Robert Eytton, rector of Holy Trinity, Chelsea, and prebendary of St. Paul's, has been appointed in succession to Archdeacon Farrar, carries with it the rectory of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Mr. Eytton graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1869, and was appointed subaltern to the Queen in 1883 and rector of Upper Chelsea in the following year. He is a popular preacher in the west and an ardent supporter of the Christian Social Union. For some years he sat as one of the members for Chelsea on the London School Board. At the election in November last he stood as "an independent church candidate," but was defeated.



ROBERT EYTON.

Not a few great men have risen to eminence in spite of overwhelming physical defects, but far more rare are the cases in which ugliness in itself proved a stepping stone to success. Rubel, the actor, who has just died in Paris, at the age of 78, owed his first start in the legitimate drama to his strikingly plain features and diminutive stature. Forty years ago he was the humblest of muscle ball comers at the Panambles, when Offenbach dropped in one evening, noticed his grotesque physiognomy, and offered him an engagement at the Bouffes. When "Barbe-Bleue" was produced, and a peculiarly hideous face was required for the part of the Queen's lover, Schneider cried out: "There is only one man in the world who can play it, and that is Rubel." But instead of being flattered the poor little fellow was mortified, and positively declined to be cast for the character. He migrated to other stages and worked to the last, filling only a month ago the prompter's box at the Theatre de la Republique. St. James Gazette.

### Rubel, the French Actor.

Not a few great men have risen to eminence in spite of overwhelming physical defects, but far more rare are the cases in which ugliness in itself proved a stepping stone to success. Rubel, the actor, who has just died in Paris, at the age of 78, owed his first start in the legitimate drama to his strikingly plain features and diminutive stature. Forty years ago he was the humblest of muscle ball comers at the Panambles, when Offenbach dropped in one evening, noticed his grotesque physiognomy, and offered him an engagement at the Bouffes. When "Barbe-Bleue" was produced, and a peculiarly hideous face was required for the part of the Queen's lover, Schneider cried out: "There is only one man in the world who can play it, and that is Rubel." But instead of being flattered the poor little fellow was mortified, and positively declined to be cast for the character. He migrated to other stages and worked to the last, filling only a month ago the prompter's box at the Theatre de la Republique. St. James Gazette.

### Fruit Trees by the Roadside.

The pleasure of riding or walking through country places would be greatly increased if fruit trees lined the road sides. Of course some of the fruit there grown would be taken and eaten by the passers by, but except near cities and large villages this demand would be quickly satisfied. With the roadside fruit held as common property, it would be less difficult to protect the fruit in near-by or adjoining orchards. The fruit trees would have a further advantage that they do not grow so large nor do their roots extend so far as to injure the fields beside them. We know some fine rows of large trees by road sides which effectively destroy the soil for one or two rods inside the field, and make it not worth cultivating. The elm, whose roots always run near the surface, is one of the worst trees in this respect.—Ex.

Hobbes' stenographer is invaluable. I couldn't get along without one. Nelly—But you don't have enough correspondence to keep a stenographer busy! Hobbes—I know; but do you suppose I'm going to let the men with whom I do business know that?—Chicago Record.

### LINKS WITH THE PAST.

Widows of Revolutionary Heroes Who Still Survive.

The revolution seems an incredible distance away and most people would not believe that there are any living links between then and now. Yet there are eight women at present who are drawing pensions as widows of men who fought in our great strife with England and who clearly remember many incidents of that historic time. Of course their husbands were elderly men when they married, while the women themselves were hardly more than children.

The oldest of these is Mrs. Patty Richardson, of East Bethel, Vt. She is 94 years old and is the widow of Godfrey M. Richardson, who fought at Bunker Hill and other historic places. She is a remarkably well preserved woman for one of her age. Next comes Mrs. Asenath Turner, of Manchester, N. Y., who is 89. Her first husband, Samuel Durham, fought during the revolution. Mrs. Turner is the only one of these widows living in New York State. In Pulaski County, Virginia, lives Mrs. Rebecca Mayo, aged 80, the widow of Stephen Mayo. Virginia also is the State of Mrs. Nancy Cloud. Her husband, William Cloud, died in 1842, when 32 and on the same day her son was born. This son afterward fought during the rebellion.

The youngest of the widows is Mrs. Mary Sneed, who is 79. She is the widow of Bowdoin Sneed and lives at Farley, Va. Next is Mrs. Nancy Jones, 78, the widow of a revolutionary soldier, lives at Jonesboro, Washington County, Tenn. She is 82 years old. The last of the revolutionary widows is Mrs. Nancy Weatherman, who married again after her soldier husband, Robert Glasgow, died. He fought in the same Virginia campaign as Stephen Mayo. Mrs. Weatherman is now in her 86th year, and lives in the town of Lineback, Carter County, Tenn.



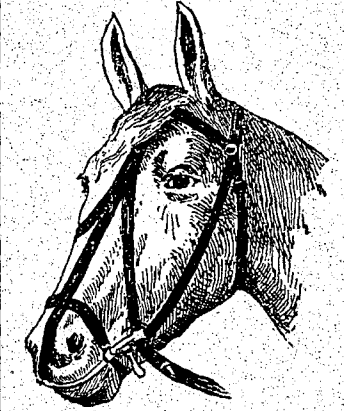
MRS. MARY SNEED. MRS. A. TURNER. MRS. NANCY CLOUD. MRS. P. RICHARDSON.

years of age. Nancy Jones, another widow of a revolutionary soldier, lives at Jonesboro, Washington County, Tenn. She is 82 years old. The last of the revolutionary widows is Mrs. Nancy Weatherman, who married again after her soldier husband, Robert Glasgow, died. He fought in the same Virginia campaign as Stephen Mayo. Mrs. Weatherman is now in her 86th year, and lives in the town of Lineback, Carter County, Tenn.

### IT CALMS SHYING HORSES.

Magic Nose Bit Invented by a Humane Connecticut Yankee.

A really remarkable device for making any shying horse perfectly calm and tractable is the new invention of Henry Small, of this city, says the Hartford Times. Properly speaking it is not a "bit," for it does not go into the horse's mouth at all, but is only a simple nose-piece that goes over the horse's upper lip, but does not necessarily draw on or even scarcely touch it unless the driver has a gentle pull on it; then it touches the end of the animal's nose or upper lip; and that mere touch, which should not be increased much, does the whole business. Mr. Small's contrivance consists of a simple head strap, properly braced and coming down between the horse's eyes and nostrils, to its end in the shape of a sort of little metallic upper lip. This



THE MAGIC NOSE BIT.

latter little piece of metal, only about two inches long and not half an inch wide, is humorously called a "trolley bit." Its curving side-ends, like an ordinary bit, are so devised that a very slight, gentle pull on the reins brings the "trolley bit" against the tip of the horse's nose.

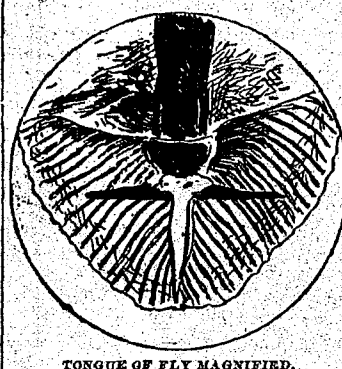
In complete absorption in the study

of a new experience the horse may be driven right up by the side of a noisy locomotive, or of a gong-banging trolley car, that presents to the horse, under ordinary circumstances, the sinister aspect of a moving, perhaps a living thing, going without any visible means of propulsion; and in his strict attention to the new sensation at the tip of his nose he will take no notice of the car or of the locomotive. The queerest thing of all is the fact that no amount of use or familiarity with the nose-toucher arrangement seems to lessen the horse's interest in it.

### A FLY'S TONGUE.

What It Looks Like When Magnified by a Powerful Glass.

The microscope reveals wonders in the organic structure of insects which



TONGUE OF FLY MAGNIFIED.

There have been many cases where fishes have been caught in whose capacious maws were found long missing rings, necklaces, base ball masks and such like trifles. Once in a great while a thiefing fish is struck by its conscience into a desire to make restitution. Such a fish was the giant cat which lay watching the shores of the turbid Klaw all through the month of April. Many fishermen tried to land him, but he contemptuously refused the most tempting lures, until a man of striking personal appearance came one day. The big cat leaped from the water and fell at his feet without waiting for hook and line. The tall man was astounded. On cutting open the fish afterward he discovered a gold earring which he had lost a year before lying in the fish's stomach. Most wonderful of all, there were, besides, sixty copper cents, one year's legal interest, which the noble fish had yielded up its life in trying to restore.—New York Recorder.

### Don't Kick the Cat.



Don't kick the cat, to show your spite because your neighbor got ahead of you by advertising, but rather take pattern from his example.

### Jews and Spaniards Contrasted.

The political decay of a nation does not necessarily imply the radical decay of the individuals of which it is composed. The Jews, for instance, are probably more vigorous and numerous than at any time during their past history, and have preserved, in a marvelous degree, their racial characteristics. Perhaps the struggle for existence which they have carried on while dispersed among other nations has increased rather than diminished their pristine vigor. The example of Spain shows how a nation may degenerate; but whether this may be due to the emigration of the most capable individuals at the time of the discovery of America, or to the selective action of the Inquisition, whose 340,000 victims were probably among the more advanced thinkers of the nation, it is difficult to decide.—Westminster Review.

### Pretty.

A new sort of ornamental glass is now made in Paris by B. M. Day, which he calls by the name of hoar-frost glass, "verre givre," from the pattern upon it, which resembles the feathery forms traced by frost on the inside of windows in cold weather. The process of making the glass is simple.

### Western Club Life.

One of the amazing manifestations in the far West is the character of the clubs in some small cities. Such clubs are luxuriously furnished, well managed, and prosperous. Strange of all, several clubs support flourishing restaurants, a thing that no club in small Eastern cities attempts.

If a man didn't die, he would fail to receive the reward for his good deeds.

### DAYLIGHT SCENE IN ALASKA.

Beauties of Sunrise on a Glacier—A Dazzling Scene.

After we had seen the unrolling of the majestic peaks and glaciers that evening, and their baptism in the down-pouring sunbeams, it was inconceivable that nature could have anything finer to show us. Nevertheless, compared with what was coming the next morning, all that was as nothing. As far as we could see, the lovely dawn gave no promise of anything uncommon. Its most impressive features were the frosty clearness of the sky, and a deep, brooding calm, made all the more striking by the intermittent thunder of the bergs. The sunrise we did glimpse at all, for we were beneath the shadows of the fiord cliffs; but, in the midst of our studies, we were startled by the sudden appearance of a red light burning with a strange, unearthly splendor on the topmost peak of the Fairweather Mountains. Instead of vanishing as suddenly as it had appeared, it spread and spread until the whole range down to the level of the glaciers was filled with the rosiest light. In color it was at first a vivid crimson, with a thick, furred appearance, as fine as the alpen glow, yet indescribably rich and deep—not in the least like a garment or mere external flush or bloom through which one might expect to see the rocks or snow, but every mountain apparently glowing from the heart like molten metal fresh from a furnace.

Beneath the frosty shadows of the fiord we stood hushed and awe-stricken gazing at the holy vision, and had we seen the heavens opened and God made manifest our attention could not have been more tremendously strained. When the highest peak began to burn it did not seem to be steeped in sunshine, however glorious, but rather as if it had been thrust into the body of the sun itself. Then the supernatural fire slowly descended, with a sharp line of demarcation separating it from the cold, shaded region beneath; peak after peak, with their spires and ridges and cascading glaciers, caught the heavenly glow, until all the mighty host stood transfigured, hushed, and thoughtful, as if awaiting the coming of the Lord. The white, rayless light of the morning, seen when I was alone amid the silent peaks of the Sierra, had always seemed to me the most telling of the terrestrial manifestations of God. But here the mountains themselves were made divine, and declared his glory in terms still more impressive.

How long we gazed I never knew. The glorious vision passed away in a gradual, fading change through a thousand tones of color to pale yellow and white, and then the work of the ice world went on again in every-day beauty. The green waters of the fiord were filled with sun spangles; with the upspringing breeze the fleet of icebergs set forth on their voyages, and on the innumerable mirrors and prisms of these bergs and on those of the shattered crystal walls of the glaciers common white light and rainbow light began to glow, while the mountains, changing to stone, put on their frosty jewelry and loomed again in the thin azure in serene terrestrial majesty. We turned and sailed away, joining the outgoing bergs, while "Gloria in Excelsis" still seemed to be sounding over all the white landscape, and our burning hearts were ready for any fate, feeling that whatever the future might have in store the treasures we had gained would enrich our lives forever.—Century.

### HE'S A PRESIDENT PAINTER.

Eastman Johnson Engaged to Make a Picture of Harrison.

Eastman Johnson, the artist who has the honor of painting ex-President Harrison's portrait, is a member of the National Academy of Design, having been admitted in 1869. He is a native American and is now a resident of New



EASTMAN JOHNSON.

York, and is generally ranked as our leading portrait and genre painter. He was prominent in the movement of last year to establish an "American academy," which was to emulate in some degree the well-known Institute of France.

### Orchard Grass a Laster.

It is a frequent remark of farmers that where orchard grass has once been sown on a farm the land is never after entirely free from it. Yet this grass is very far from being a weed, and is easily killed when plowed. Its persistency comes from the fact that its seeds scatter easily, and that they retain their vitality a long time when covered too deeply. In this they are like the clovers, both red and white. Each of these will appear on land where no seed has been sown for years if the plant has ever been allowed to mature seed. It is an advantage to have orchard grass so persistent in remaining in the soil. Where it grows it is a valuable plant in a place where without it there would be a vacant place.

### The New Woman's Thumb.

The thumb is now regarded by the thoughtful student of palmistry as the little bird that whispers secrets about character. The new woman's thumb stands at right angles to her hands every time. If a man wants a submissive wife let him see to it that he weds a woman whose thumb lies flat or droop a little. The weak man's thumb is weak and pendant; the strong man's thumb is strong and erect. This same little bird can be relied on to whisper into a maiden's ear secrets she will like to know about the man in whom she is interested. You can tell at a glance at a man's thumb whether he is an aimless thinker or a man who carries his ideas or some one else's into execution.—Chicago News.

## OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

### HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Saying and Doings that Are Odd, Curious and Laughable—The Week's Humor.

### Let Us All Laugh.

Dear summer maiden, I would say The nicest way to woo This season is to swing all day In a hammock built for two.—Judge.

Teddie—"What are woman's rights, pa?" Pa—"Everything they want, my boy; always remember that."—Boston Courier.

"You seem to be cultivating old Kojanes. What do you see about him to admire?" "His daughter Laura."—Chicago Tribune.

Nell—"I wouldn't be in your shoes for anything." Belle (sweetly)—"You couldn't get into them, my dear."—Somerville Journal.

Mrs. Hazem—"How in the world did your husband get so terribly choked?" Mrs. Snapper—"Eatin' boneless cod-fish."—Boston Courier.

Student (translating)—"And—er—then—er—er—er—went—er—and—er—Professor—"Don't laugh, gentlemen, to err is human."—Life.

Wife—"That's a perfect dream of a bonnet." Husband—"Yes; but I'll bet it cost a regular nightmare of a price."—Philadelphia Record.

"It was Henry Clay, was it not, who said: 'I would rather be right than President?'" "Yes, but he wasn't." "How?" "He was left."—Brooklyn Life.

Miss Amateur—"Are you musical, Prof. Bisten?" Prof. Bisten—"Yes; but if you were going to play anything, don't mind my feelings."—Sing Sing Courier.

"You told me," said the weary collector, "to bring this bill the first." "Yes," replied the editor, "but I meant the first time I had any money."—Atlanta Constitution.

Trolley car conductor—"Settle, now, or get off." Dignified citizen—"What do you take me for, sir?" Conductor—"If cents, same as anybody else."—Indianapolis Journal.

"It seems to me," observed Criticus, "that Scribner's book reads as though he were addicted to the bottle." "Yes," assented Wagg. "To the mulligan bottle."—Harper's Bazar.

Whyte—"I thought you said your wife wrapped up this bundle." Browne—"I did." Whyte—"You must be mistaken. There isn't a pin in the wrapping-paper anywhere."—Somerville Journal.

The grass was parched until all men who gazed on it were pained; He bought a garden hose, and then It rained and rained and rained.—Washington Star.

"Mr. Triolet," said Mr. Snaggs, with a facetious air, "how is the poetic license paid?" "With postage stamps, generally," replied the maker of verses, with a sigh.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

"What's the matter, Major?" "The matter, Miss Tomson?" "Well, why are you so sober?" "G-g-gracious, Miss Tomson! you wouldn't like me to be always intoxicated, would you?"—The Sketch.

Agnes—I think Mr. Slowe is horrid! He asked me for a kiss the other evening, and of course I said no. Gladys—What did he do then? Agnes—That's just it. He didn't do anything.—Yale Record.

Mrs. Fogg—Only think of it! They do say that Mr. Figg was seen playing whist last Sunday. Isn't it awful? Mr. Fogg—But then you must remember that Figg plays so poorly.—Boston Transcript.

"I hear that you are engaged to a girl with an ideal. You are likely to find that sort of girl pretty hard to get along with." "Oh, I guess I am all right. You see, I am the ideal."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Col. Brown—By Jove! Miss Lillyblow, how the costumes and makeup alter people. I hardly knew you. Miss Lillyblow—Do I look a fright then? Col. Brown—On the contrary, you look charming.—Judge.

Caller—I'm going to send my little girl to cooking school at once. "Does she care for such things?" Caller—Dear me, no; but I am sure she will make a good cook, she breaks so many lovely dishes.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Owner—I want you to sell these horses for me. Auctioneer—I see their tails are docked. We'll have to sell them at wholesale. Owner—What? Auctioneer—Well, I can't retail them.—Philadelphia Record.

Presiding Magistrate—How came you to enter the premises? Prisoner—Please, your worship, 2 a. m., no police about, an open window on the ground floor—you would have climbed in yourself.—Fleegende Blaetter.

"My expenditures never exceed my receipts," said Hawkins. "Mine do," sighed Wilkins. "In fact, I am very much afraid I shall never have any receipts for some of my last year's expenditures."—Harper's Bazar.

Proud Mother—You haven't kissed the baby? Bachelor Uncle—Um—er—I'll try to remember next time. I'll kiss her when I er—come back from Europe. "When will that be?" "Let-me—see. About sixteen years."—New York Weekly.

When you leave an article with your uncle—he of the three-headed globe—it is a question in his mind, perhaps, whether or not you will redeem it; but it can truly be said that he awaits the result with interest.—Boston Transcript.

Dangerous but Profitable. The profession of a bull fighter in Spain, if somewhat dangerous, appears to be also a very remunerative one. Senor Guerita is said to have killed during his career 1,400 bulls and to be worth \$200,000. He is spoken of as a man of great intelligence and of a kindly disposition.

Smashes Them. The difficulty of registering the temperature at the bottom of the ocean is due to the fact that at great depths the thermometers are crushed by the pressure.







## ANEMONE.

What have I done for thee,  
Thou dear anemone,  
That thou shouldst yield to me  
Thy whole year's dower?

What cloudy days and blue,  
What nights of stars and dew,  
We both have traveled through  
To greet this hour!

After thy winter's sleep  
I know how thou didst creep  
Up stairways dark and steep  
To meet the spring.

I know how thou didst go  
Through sudden leaves and snow  
A way thou didst not know  
Unquestioning.

It was to climb and creep,  
Up rugged paths have steep  
And on stone pillars sleep—  
Many a night.

Like thee, from clod to clod  
Blindfolded, I have trod,  
Often alone, save God—  
Seeking the light.

Brief too, like thine, my hour,  
Poor anemone, how fair,  
For feel thy petals above  
The sun's air.

I too shall fade, and then  
My soul shall bloom again;  
But, flower, I know not when—  
I know not where.

—May Riley Smith, in Independent.

## A Test of Love.

"I assure you, mother, that I do not want to marry yet," said Antoinette to Mme. Odolot. "I am so happy with myself; but should I enjoy the same happiness, the same peace and the same contentment when I change your fireside for another? I doubt it! No, no, I have plenty of time yet; I am only 18 years of age. While I am much honored by the attentions of M. le Baron de Merillac, I repeat that I must refuse him."

"My dear child," replied Mme. Odolot, "you should reflect that one of these days you will lose me. I have been suffering for a long time, and very little would suffice to carry me off. You will then find yourself without support, since your dear father is gone, and a husband is the natural support of a young girl when she has lost her parents. Baron Merillac is a very estimable young man. You will probably never get such another offer. He is enormously rich, and he has a title and is the only son of parents who will adore and worship you as if you were their own child. It would surely be madness to persist in a refusal that has no basis. The Baron is a handsome cavalier, and his manners are of the best. What more can you wish?"

"Then you know him?" asked Antoinette, with surprise.

"Without doubt."

"Yet I have never seen him here," persisted the girl.

"No, he has never been here, but I have met him several times at the house of Mme. de Saverny, where you would never accompany me, under the pretext that she displeased you, and it was Mme. de Saverny who spoke to me of the Baron as a man who would be suitable for you, from every point of view."

"I shall like Mme. de Saverny still less now," exclaimed the girl.

"What business is it of hers? If she is so anxious to get M. de Merillac married, let her take him herself. She is a widow."

"You are foolish, ma bonne chérie. M. de Merillac is 25 years old and Mme. de Saverny is 50. She might be his mother. But you should not get angry. One would almost think that you had some other reason than the one you give so vehemently for refusing M. de Merillac."

"Some other reason," stammered Antoinette, lowering her eyes, while a pretty little flush came into her cheeks.

Mme. Odolot watched her smilingly, and several minutes passed in silence.

Antoinette took up her sewing again, and being aware no doubt that her mother's eyes were fixed upon her, presently rose and went over to the piano. Mme. Odolot stopped her as she went.

"We will settle the matter once for all," she said, "never to return to it. The reason you refuse M. de Merillac is because you don't want to marry, is it not?"

"Mais oui, maman," said Antoinette, in a voice that nevertheless lacked the ring of sincerity.

"So that, no matter who else may come to me to ask your hand, I may tell him no, and send him about his business?"

"Oh! I didn't say that—perhaps later—when I am older—if the—if I liked him," stammered the young girl, much embarrassed.

"So be it! We will talk of something else. For instance, my dear nephew Gaston has now been with us for three weeks, and has nearly finished his picture. He has been very busy making some sketches in the woods for another one he has in view. I think he is with your uncle at this moment. Let us go across and see him—I mean my brother—he has not been very well of late."

"Oh, no, mother! my uncle is quite well again," said Antoinette quickly.

"Ah! you have some news about him?"

Antoinette bit her lips. Her answer had slipped out too quickly.

"The gardener told me," she added naively.

Mme. Odolot pretended not to notice her daughter's embarrassment.

"Will you come with me! I am going at once. As he is your guardian I ought to let him know at once of your decision with regard to M. de Merillac, for he knew all about it."

"Oh! my uncle knew?"

"Yes."

"And he approved?"

"Yes."

"Then Gaston knew that it was proposed I should marry this Baron?"

"Perhaps."

"But he said nothing to me about it?"

"I thought you had not seen him."

"Oh! yes,—that is—oh! no, I

have not," replied the girl, turning her face away in her confusion over her little fib with which she was inexperienced.

"Let us go. Are you coming?"

Mme. Odolot turned away to hide a smile.

"Is my presence very necessary?" the young girl asked. Then she added: "I think that my uncle and myself will be able to talk more at your ease if I go away; besides, my uncle will question me and I shall know how to answer him."

"That is quite simple. You will answer him just as you answered me!"

"You are making fun of me, mother," replied Antoinette, peevishly.

"Not the least in the world! It is not quite natural that you should refuse a match so agreeable to your mother and your tutor for so plausible a reason: you do not want to get married. But here we are talking again on this subject, which we had agreed to leave alone. It was you that started it again, you must notice!"

"Oh, now, mother, you make me cry!"

And Antoinette burst into tears and threw herself upon her mother's neck.

"Why do you cry, ma mignonne? There is surely no cause for tears in our conversation."

At this moment a servant girl entered the room and announced that the Baron de Merillac and his son were waiting outside.

Monsieur le Baron de Merillac and his son, she said.

Antoinette hurriedly made her mind to conceal herself, when there appeared upon the threshold of the room her uncle and Gaston. She stood gaping at them without moving and examined them.

"What does this mean?" she stammered, turning toward her mother.

"Ask your uncle and Gaston himself," replied Mme. Odolot.

"It means," said M. Lambert very seriously, "that I come as your guardian to ask for you in marriage to the Baron de Merillac."

"But—the announcement just made by Gaston!" interrupted Antoinette, who could not understand why the Baron and his father did not make their appearance, and why her uncle made this request, when they were evidently both waiting in the next room.

Her interrogating glances passed from her mother to M. Lambert and Gaston, the latter of whom appeared a little disturbed and nervous, in spite of his smiling face. Antoinette had dried her tears, but her eyes were still red and swollen from crying.

Gaston noticed this.

"You have been crying, Antoinette?" he asked her, while M. Lambert and Mme. Odolot stood apart and conversed in low tones.

"Yes," she replied to her cousin's question.

"Why?"

"I cannot tell you."

"Oh!" was all he said.

"Well, Antoinette," interrupted M. Lambert, "you have given me no answer!"

"Mother has already spoken to me about this gentleman, uncle, and—"

"And?" questioned Gaston's father.

"And—" continued Antoinette, playing nervously with a skein of wool she held in her hands.

"Well?" insisted M. Lambert, "is it difficult to say?"

Gaston made a step in the direction of the young girl as though to engage her.

"Tell them, mother, what I answered you," murmured the poor girl. Gaston's attitude was a torture to her.

"Well!" began Mme. Odolot, exchanging a glance with her brother, "my daughter does not wish to get married!"

Gaston made another step toward Antoinette and seized her hand.

"Not even with me?" he asked with a trembling voice.

"With you?" cried the young girl, blushing and growing pale by turns.

"Yes, with me, for I love you! Do you not know it?"

"I was sure of it," replied M. Lambert, with a wink.

"For goodness sake, explain your- selves!" exclaimed Antoinette, looking at all of them in turn.

"It is easy to explain," said Gaston. "I thought I had guessed your love for me, and I told my father, confessing my love for you at the same time. He and your mother talked it over and laid this trap to see if your love was strong enough to resist a rich and titled lover."

"Oh, Gaston! and you have fallen into the trap?"

"Yes, petite cousine, for I too wanted to feel quite sure that I was being loved for myself alone. Now I know and can no longer doubt, can I? You will be my wife, won't you?"

"But she has not said so," interrupted Mme. Odolot, mischievously, without giving her daughter time to reply and having hard work herself to keep a serious face.

"Yes! I have, mother," cried Antoinette with delightful simplicity.

"Ah! Antoinette! Antoinette! Thank you, my darling little cousin," exclaimed Gaston, mad with joy.

The young girl had flung herself upon her mother's neck and embraced her with all her heart.

"Naughty mother!" she murmured in her ear as she kissed her.

"You are crying still?" asked Mme. Odolot, happily.

"Oh, no, chère petite mere. I am laughing."

And turning her radiant face toward her uncle and cousin, she placed her hand in that of Gaston, and allowed him to draw her to his warm embrace.

## Curious Find in a Tree.

Frank J. White brought to this office a cut from an oak tree twenty-eight inches in diameter which he was chopping on the Welsh grant in Glenn County, says the Chico (Cal.) Enterprise. The curiosity is an iron bolt with a key and plate on one end and on the other end an eye within which are two rings of iron, which were found in the center of the tree. When this bolt or rod was put in the tree was ten inches in diameter.

## THE ST. LOUIS

### BIGGEST VESSEL EVER BUILT IN AMERICA.

**Details of Her Dimensions and Arrangements—Splendid Interior—Arrangements of the Great Ship.**

The new American liner St. Louis is a beautiful craft, alike in regard to her lines, her sumptuous interior arrangements, and above all, her speed. It has not been claimed that the vessel has been built for speed, but when she returned from her sixty-hour trial trip it was known that she had developed the remarkable speed of 21½ knots an hour, without being pushed, and that when she was asked if she couldn't do any better the crack liner had plowed her way through the Atlantic at the rate of 22 knots and some odd fractions. This signifies that the St. Louis, to put it in plain English, can travel at the rate of about 24 miles an hour, and if she can do that in her trips across the Atlantic there isn't another ship afloat that will be able to keep pace with her.

She is the first Atlantic greyhound and the biggest steamship that has ever been built in America. The St. Louis is altogether American—built in an American shipyard, manned by an American crew of 400 men and commanded by an American captain.

The St. Louis has been built in less than two years. The first frames were erected on July 28, 1898, and she was launched fifteen months later. Her dimensions are: Length, 654 feet; length between perpendiculars, 535 feet; extreme breadth, 68 feet; molded depth, 42 feet; number of decks, 5; number of watertight compartments formed by transverse bulkheads and flats, 17; distance of collision bulkhead abaft of stem, 38 feet; displacement at 26 feet draft, 10,000 tons.

The machinery of the St. Louis consists of two separate engines, each driving a separate screw. There are ten enormous boilers, six of which have double ends and four single ends. In addition to the main engines there are no less than forty-nine auxiliary engines used in the working of the ship and twelve additional ones for lighting and ventilating the vessel, independent of the propelling machinery. Her gross tonnage, 11,629.

The ventilating system of the ship, it is believed, will be the source of the greatest comfort to the passengers. There are four large ventilating plants, each operated by electricity. By this system it is possible to change the air completely in every room in the vessel in ten minutes. Each of the plants has two fans, one for exhaust and one for supply. As fast as one fan draws the vitiated air from the rooms another pumps fresh air in. In cold weather this fresh air is heated by means of ventilators near the top and the bottom of every apartment; the passenger may regulate the temperature and the ventilation as he chooses.

The lightning system is elaborate. All told there are more than thirteen hundred electric lights in the ship and four large dynamos are required in operating the extensive plant. That would be enough to supply a town of large size. The passenger capacity of the ship is: First cabin, 850; second cabin, 200; steerage, 800. The crew will number about 400.

Among the interesting facts about the ship are that there are fully one thousand tons of piping of the various kinds in the ship. The circulating pumps will pump up at least fifty million gallons of cooling water a day, probably double the amount of water required for the use of New York City in a single day. The furnaces will consume no less than the enormous amount of 7,500,000 cubic feet of air an hour. The amount of coal used a day will be little more than three hundred tons. The length of the boiler tubes if placed in a straight line would be nearly ten miles, and the length of the condenser tubes would be more than twenty-five miles if put in a line. The total number of separate pieces of steel in the main structure of the ship is no less than 40,000, and the total number of square feet of timber used in the construction is more than 1,200,000. The total number of rivets used in building the vessel is not far from a million and a quarter.

The people of St. Louis are naturally proud of the ship that has been called after their town. As a sense of their appreciation they have presented the St. Louis with 1,022 standard volumes for the saloon library and 630 volumes for the second saloon. Some folks in St. Louis also presented the ship with 200 copies of hymnals and prayer books. Other gifts from the town included ten ornamental glass windows, portraying prominent features of St. Louis, and a beautiful set of flags.

The vessel is so divided that in case of collision two and even three water tight compartments could be flooded and not endanger the safety of the ship. The fastenings edges of the bulkheads have been made unusually secure, so that if the ship sustained a shock in that place in collision the chances are that only one compartment would be flooded. This same arrangement has been made in the engine and boiler spaces. The boilers are in two groups, one for each funnel. They are entirely separated from each other, and if one set of boilers became incapacitated the other set could do the work of supplying steam to the engines at a moderate rate of speed. The engines likewise are cut off from each other by water tight compartments, and it would be possible to run the ship with either engine if the other should break down. In addition to these precautions for safety, there are in the life saving equipment fourteen life boats, fourteen collapsible boats, one cutter, one gig and four metal life boats, and they all have the advantage of being operated from the shade deck above any possible rush of frightened persons to secure places in them.

**Keep the Water Pure.**

If a pitcher of ice water is set in a room inhabited, in a few hours it will have absorbed the perspiration gases of the room, the water which will have become purer but the water

unfit for use. This depends on the fact that water has the faculty of condensing and thereby absorbing nearly all the gases. Hence water kept uncovered in a room a while is always unfit for use, and should be often removed, whether it has become warm or not. Impure waters are injurious to health as impure air, and every person should provide the means of obtaining fresh pure water for all domestic uses. An hour's intelligent examination of the water supply at a proposed country home would in a large majority of cases prevent the risk of fevers and diphtheria. Take in your dressing case an ounce phial of saturated solution of permanganate of potash. Mix six or eight drops into a tumbler of the drinking water that is supplied. If it turns brown in an hour, the water is broadly speaking, unfit to drink; if not, it is not especially harmful. If a country hotel sewage system is confined to cesspools, within a hundred feet of the house, and near the water supply, take the next train. These matters should force themselves on one's personal attention.

### Odds and Ends.

Only thirty per cent. of the robberies committed in London lead to a conviction.

Experiments prove that snakes will not cross hair ropes.

The horned toad of California is almost as inviolable as the sand in which it exists.

The strawberry is known all over the world, and was used as an article of food by the ancients.

In several European countries, including France and Belgium, elections are always held on Sunday.

There are forty-eight different materials used in the construction of a piano, from no fewer than sixteen countries.

A Hebrew Bible in the Vatican weighs three hundred and twenty pounds, and is the largest Bible in the world. It is all manuscript.

At the depth of three thousand feet the temperature of the oceans is said to be the same both at the Arctic Circle and on the equator.

The Chicago Civic Confederation declares that there are 60,000 victims of the opium habit in that city. They keep alive 100 public smoking places.

Australia is a country without orphans or an orphanage. Every waif is taken to the receiving house, where it is kept until a country home is found for it.

To the Pyramids by trolley may soon be a possible trip. The Egyptian government has just granted a concession for an electric railroad in Cairo, and the Pyramids are only eight miles away.

There is a loaf of bread in the Agricultural Department at Washington made from the roasted leaves of a plant allied to the century plant. Another kind of bread is from dough of juniper berries.

Scores of Quaker families in southern Pennsylvania have preserved the marriage certificates of their ancestors for many generations, signed—as is the Quaker custom—by all the guests at the ceremony.

When the tones of a piano organ are changed the cost of a new set, consisting of ten tones, is about \$15. Owing to the intricacies of the instrument, if a new tune is required an entire fresh set must be put in.

### Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland.

The sweet girlish face which accompanies this paragraph might be sure to almost any little American schoolboy, but it is the latest picture of Holland's young queen, Wilhelmina. She is a most winsome and lovable girl, just past her fourteenth birthday, and is adored by her royal subjects. With all her childishness she is conscious of her coming responsibilities, and that gives her manners a little touch of reserve and dignity that seem almost out of



THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

place with the fresh simplicity of her youth. She has just been over to England with her mother, to visit her aunt, the Duchess of Albany, and in the grounds at Clarendon, where her aunt's fine palace stands, with her cousins, a boy and a girl near her own age, she has had as merry a romp as if she were not burdened with the coming cares of a kingdom. Everybody will wish this pleasant-faced child, who is both amiable and intelligent, a happy life and a long and prosperous reign.

### Honored Dying.

It is noticed that Zangwill, the novelist, rarely reverts to humor in his stories, but he is a rare judge of it, nevertheless. "It was in Perth," he writes, "that, puzzling over a giraffe statue, I was accosted by a barefooted newboy, with his arms crossed, of 'Hare-ald, Glasgow Hare-ald.'" "I'll take one," quoth he. "If you'll tell me whose statue that is." "Tis Rabbin Burns," replied he, on the nail. "Thank you," said I taking the paper. "And what did he do to deserve this statue?" My newboy scratched his head. Perceiving his embarrassment, a party of his friends down the street called out in stentorian chorus. "Ay, 'tis Rabbin Burns." But what did he do to deserve the statue? I thundered back. They hung their heads. At last my newboy recovered himself, said I again, "what did he do to deserve this statue?" "He died!" answered the intelligent little man.

## BYRNES' METHODS.

### Incidents in the Career of the Detective.

Thomas Byrnes, who recently retired from the head of the New York police force, was born in that city June 13, 1842. He learned the trade of gasfitting and worked at it until he went to the war in 1861 with Ellsworth's Zouaves. He joined the police force on December 10, 1865, and was advanced by successive stages to the superintendency in 1892.

One of the first orders he put forth was one prohibiting any man in his department from opening his mouth about police business. Every story of crime and crime detected which came from the Detective Bureau was told by Byrnes himself. He made it his business to teach criminals that certain kinds of crime must not be committed. Highway robbery, bank burglaries, or important burglaries of any kind, systematic forgeries, counterfeiting and a lot of other crimes were prohibited, and, to the credit of the system which Mr. Byrnes created to suppress them, have never been allowed to gain a foothold in New York.

Byrnes was a man of force and not of finesse. His business was to check the actions of certain thieves and other criminals. To do this he made it his business to know criminals. He did not go out in the streets to talk to thieves, nor did he have them calling upon him as honored guests, he has explained, but when they were brought in to him as suspects each day he made them tell what they knew.



EX-CHIEF OF POLICE THOMAS BYRNES.

Armed with power under the law to make arbitrary arrests, to lock men, or women either, in the cells under the headquarters building, and to keep them there for twenty-four hours, not even admitting their presence upon them. So I got the blood stained lounge upon which he had cut up his friend, the knife, the saw and the hammer with which he killed him, and put all of these things in the little, narrow cell with him. Well, in thirty minutes he was trying to break out of his cell to get away from these things. He was well ready to confess."

Byrnes treated the thieves brought before him with the utmost contempt. He spoke to them as if they were the dirt of the streets, and of them as "contagious diseases on the highways." "I never let them feel as if they were as big as a double ace," he has said. "When they come to me whining about their intention to lead honorable lives I say, 'None of that here. You are a thief and you know it. Scram all you can and get away with it if you can, but if you try it in New York I'll land you where you belong.'"

If it happened that a thief of any note came to town and did not report to him he would send for him, ask him how he dared to come, and what he meant to do, and confront him with his record.

"I'd make him feel that he did not amount to as much as a fly buzzing at the window," the late chief has said.

He kept a corps of stool pigeons constantly in the employment of his department to make the acquaintance of and to betray thieves.

It was to keep track of all the different kinds of professional criminals that Byrnes organized his force. One lot of men looked after one class of criminals and other lots of the other sorts, each lot of detectives having its specialty in crime and criminals. Between Byrnes and his men and the thieves there grew up a feeling not unlike friendship.

"They know what their business is," said Byrnes. "They speak of me with a term of endearment which would not look well in print, but they usually add that I am 'square with them.' Byrnes wants to send everybody to jail, they say, 'but as long as we don't steal in New York he don't bother us, and he don't take what we've got, except by process of law.' I don't molest them unless I want them, or somebody else wants me to get them. Otherwise, if they keep out of the way I've no cause to trouble them beyond keeping an eye on them from day to day."

A professional thief had few rights left in Mr. Byrnes' eye. It was upon this principle that he acted upon each of the occasions of great gatherings in New York since the funeral day of General Grant. Upon each occasion he issued a proclamation warning criminals that if they were seen upon the streets on any of these days they would be summarily arrested and locked up until the show was over. If magistrates discharged the prisoners after he had kept them the time allowed by law before ar-

raignment, which is anything less than twenty-four hours, he threatened to rearrest the men at once on the sidewalk outside the court houses.

### The Trating Queen.

All stands fifteen hands high and weighs 950 pounds. She has an exceedingly bloodlike look, and her head, neck and shoulders are perfect. She is wide across the forehead, with a beautiful, beaming, intelligent eye. Her great peculiarity is that she is not fond of the opposite sex. She is exceedingly fond of the ladies, and a bonnet, with a good looking face underneath it, has only got to appear at her stall, when she will immediately go to meet the visitor. She will put her head down apparently to kiss the hand of the stranger, but in reality it is only her fondness for bonbons and sugar, which her lady visitors, who know her weakness, are always ready to give her. In this respect she is much like her own sex, whether equine or human; she is fond of the sweetness and luxuries of life. She is a model traveler, and as soon as she gets into her car lays down and has no fear. As a campaigner she is fearless, resolute and game, and is in every respect the beau ideal, the dream and the realization of the perfect American trotter.

### Death of Train Robbers.

A bill has passed the National Congress of Mexico regulating the manner in which train robbers will hereafter be dealt with in that country. The new law provides that if during the assault on any train there should result a case of robbery or the death of one or more passengers, the criminals, if apprehended, will then and there be condemned to suffer the death penalty without any other formality than the drafting of the minutes regarding the execution by the officers in charge of the forces effecting their capture.

Those whose capture shall not be made at the moment of the commission of the crime will be tried by the authorities adjacent to the spot of their apprehension in the peremptory period of fifteen days, and be made to suffer the death penalty.

### The Lively Turtle.

Philadelphia has swiftly caught on to another turtle. It is said a land turtle that without fail for twenty-six years has regularly appeared at the home of Michael Mackey, at Parker Ford, Chester County, came to time a few days ago, and is being proudly exhibited around Pottstown by Mr. Mackey. That gentleman asserts that there can be no mistaking his turtle, as the initials of his name are emblazoned on its shell. He says that its training has been so well developed at his home that at the sound of the dinner bell it comes into the dining room to receive its allotment of food. It stays around the Mackey premises until September, and then goes off to its winter quarters.

### To Please the Eye.

Here are some of the paradoxes of architecture. If a column which supports an entablature is perfectly straight, it appears to lean outward, therefore the architect makes it lean inward. The perfectly level edge of a roof appears to droop about the middle, therefore it must be raised slightly at that point. A tapering monument with straight sides appears to be concave, therefore the sides are swelled a little. Corners are made to look square by being in truth a little broader angled. Architects discovered ages ago that the human eye was prone to deceive and they have humored it ever since.

### Centers of Paper Wheels.

The centers of paper wheels are made of successive layers of paper and glue firmly pressed together by hydraulic machinery, and a steel or iron plate is then bolted on each side of this paper center, and a steel tire is secured to the plates and center in the same manner as in a spoke-center wheel.

The centers of wheels of these descriptions are practically indestructible. The steel tire, of course, will wear out in time, but all that is necessary is to put a new tire on the center, and then the wheel is as good as new.

### Light by Reflection.

A manufacturer in Europe did not find satisfaction in any of the usual methods for the lighting of his cloth mills. He tried gas jets, arc lights and incandescent lamps, all of which failed to satisfy him because they either did not give light enough, or too much light, or cast shadows. He finally painted the walls of his room white, and beneath a certain number of arc lights suspended reflectors. This threw the light up to the white ceiling, from which it was reflected to the room below, and this method of lighting is reported to have been a success.

### Schoolroom Tools.

Sixty years ago Mr. Joseph Gillott was a working jeweler in Birmingham. One day he accidentally split one of his fine steel tools, and being suddenly required to sign a receipt, and not finding a quill pen at hand, he used the split tool as a substitute. This happy accident led to the idea of making pens of metal. It was carried out in secret, and now the name of Gillott is found on almost every pen you use.

India rubber, used for erasing pencil marks, was known in England as early as 1770. A cube of it half an inch square cost 8s.

### Four Pastors in a Century.

In Kings Chapel, Boston, there have been only four pastors in a century, namely, Rev. James Freeman (1698-1824), Rev. Francis William Pitt Greenwood (1824-49), the Rev. Ephraim Peabody (1849-56), and Rev. Henry W. Foote, who became pastor in 1861. The new pastor, Rev. H. N. Brown, is about 50 years old, and has been pastor of a church in Brookline, Mass., for twenty years.

## Remarkable Prehistoric Relics.

But in no part of this country, perhaps, have so many valuable "finds" been made as in the territory of New Mexico. All this region seems to have been thickly peopled ages ago by a highly civilized race. On the highest point of the great Potosi de las Vacas of New Mexico are the most remarkable prehistoric relics that have been discovered, being no less than the gods sculptured in stone that were worshipped by the ancients. These are the statues of mountain lions carved from a volcanic rock. The images are inclosed in a rude and almost circular stone wall, in a space of fifty feet in circumference, three feet in height, with an entrance projecting eighteen feet toward the southeast three feet wide. The lions face directly toward the east, are two in number, separated by a space of twelve inches, and are each six feet in length, and each represents a puma, or mountain lion, in the act of crouching for a spring. The heads of these statues are almost entirely destroyed, showing plainly the marks of the pious hammer that sought their overthrow. The legs, bodies and tails of the animal are better preserved, and constitute the remains of the most remarkable stone images set up for pagan worship in the territory of the United States. To these gods the Cochiti Indians of the present day pay homage.

### Blackbirds Win the Day.

In Capitol Park the other day a flock of blackbirds attacked and put to flight a well kept greyhound that was taking a quiet trot up the walk. The feathered army, apparently at a signal given by one of their number, swooped down on the unsuspecting dog and struck him with their sharp bills and claws on all sides, at the same time giving forth sharp, shrill and angry cries.

But his dogship was not easily bluffed and started on his course through the park. This was provocation for another onslaught by the feathered army and for nearly a minute it was hard to distinguish between dog and birds, the air and the walk were so thick with hair and feathers, but the greyhound finally wavered, turned and fled, followed to the Tenth and N street entrance by the victors.

Perched on fence, shrub and tree, the dog going down the street with an occasional scared look behind him, the birds seemed to say, "You want to read the signs, and when they say, 'no dogs allowed in these grounds, that's just what it means, and we will see that the law is enforced, if it takes the last feather out of our tails.'"

### Tramp Restaurants Abroad.

Edinburgh can be reckoned one of the best mooching towns in Great Britain, and if I were a beggar, casting about for a life residence, I think I should select this beautiful city, and that from my own personal experience. There is something deliciously credulous in the true citizen, and the university makes it a specially good place for clothes. Our first meal in the town we found, at a "refuge" in High street. We paid a penny apiece for a quart of good thick soup and half a loaf of bread. It was the largest quantity of soup I ever had for so little money; but it should be remembered that it was a charity. Cheap restaurant living, in both Scotland and England, is more of a theory than a reality. For two-pence I have had a dinner at a Herberge in Germany that I could not get in Great Britain for five; and for 10 cents I have had the table d'hôte with four courses in Chicago that could not get in London for a shilling.

### Eccentric Matches.

A curious experiment can be performed with an ordinary box of paraffin matches. Take four matches from the box and fix two of them between the box and the cover, one on each side, so that their heads may protrude a short distance from the box, and also pointing the same way. Fix a third match tightly in a horizontal direction between the two heads of these two matches, so that it is not touching anything else, but the two matches. Then strike the fourth match and apply the light to the center of the third. Instead of setting light to either of the two upright matches as might be expected, the match shoots right into the air.

### Wouldn't Eat Them Raw.

A story comes from the dispensary of one of the Chicago hospitals. The physician in attendance, after listening to a woman's tale, regarding her husband's ailment, prescribed some medicine and also told her to apply some leeches on the sick man. When the woman returned next day the doctor asked her if her husband was better.

"No," she said; "he is rather worse, if anything."

"Did you follow out my instructions with regard to the leeches?"

"Well, no—not exactly. John wouldn't eat them raw, so I fried them for him."

### Bug Destroyers for Hawaii.

The Hawaiian Consul has received an order from the Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry of Hawaii for 500 horned toads, to be used in the island to destroy a bug that is eating everything in sight. The Commissioner wrote that a lot of toads had been imported, but that they required water, which was not always handy, while the horned toads, not water and are equally expert as bug catchers. Consul Wood, therefore, advertised for horned toads, offering to pay \$1 per dozen for them.

### Blackcapped the Whitecaps.

Two men in Liberty County tried to work the whitecap scare on an old colored man. The old fellow knocked one of them down with a lightwood knot and caused the other to climb a tree, where he remained till daylight, with two bound dogs awaiting his arrival on terra firma. The old man finally let him go in peace after paying \$1.